

SEPTEMBER 1914
15 CENTS

Cartoons

MAGAZINE



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Easy to kindle but hard to put out

Fred Morgan

Do You Know a Boy Who is Waiting for this Book?

HE may have the few tools and materials to be found in every household, or he may possess his own complete chest of tools and well-equipped workshop, but something is lacking—He needs ideas—suggestions of things to make or do. He is tired of all the things that he and his companions have been able to think of. Now there are hundreds of other boys scattered all over this big country who have many new and interesting ideas he has never thought of, but how can this one boy ever get in touch with all these others? In just one way—through the pages of

The Boy Mechanic

The Great Book of 700 Things For Boys To Do

These original, practical suggestions have been furnished by hundreds of boys who have actually built and experimented with the devices they are now telling other boys how to build. In no other way could a book containing such a wide and interesting variety of contents have been prepared, for no one author or staff of writers, for that matter, could have possibly gleaned such a wealth of ideas from their own observation and experience.

THE BOY MECHANIC

Represents the Best Accomplishments of the Mechanical Genius of Young America

for the material used in the book is a careful selection of only those articles which are new, practical and of more than ordinary interest; the selection having been made by mechanical experts who still have active recollections of their boyhood interests. It gives complete directions for making all the things boys love to build and experiment with in the fields of electricity, mechanics, sports, arts and crafts work, magic, etc., such as

Electrical Appliances—Steam and Gas Engines—Turbines—Motors—Wireless and Morse Telegraph—Self-Propelled Vehicles—Toboggans—Ice Boats—Canoes—Paddle Boats—Funnies—Camping Outfits—Tents—Fishing Tackle—Magic Lanterns—Searchlights—Cameras—Telescopes—Gliders—Kites and Ballons—Electric Furnaces—Lathes—Pottery Kilns. A boy would be an old man before he could make half the things described in this wonderful book. It is entirely different from any other published and has

700 Articles—480 Pages—800 Illustrations

(7 x 10)

Price \$1.50 Postpaid

It is clearly printed on high-grade book paper and durably bound in cloth. The cover is of an attractive design in four colors showing a boy building a small boat. There are ten solid pages of index alone. Neither care nor expense have been spared to make this the greatest boys' book published, and to enable as many boys as possible to have one, the price has been made absolutely as low as possible. It would be difficult to think of a way of investing \$1.50 that would benefit a boy as much as through the purchase of one of these books.

Sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of price by the publishers

**POPULAR MECHANICS
BOOK DEPARTMENT**

6 North Michigan Blvd.
CHICAGO

*"Wish I
knew what
to make"*



A Few Practical Features:

- ¶ A large number of the things described may be made from old cut-off articles which the average boy has at his disposal.
- ¶ Many articles involving the purchase of only a few cents worth of material will be found fully as serviceable as similar ones costing several dollars.
- ¶ Scores of handy things the family can use in the home are described.
- ¶ Finally, this book will develop and interest the boy along mechanical lines and educate him at his play.

LEARN TO PAINT SIGNS and SHOW CARDS

THERE'S MONEY IN IT



I'll teach you personally by mail. Three separate courses: (1) Complete sign and show card writing course covering every branch of the sign painting and show card business. —(2) Complete show card writing course covering the subject of show card and ticket writing only. —(3) Plain lettering for those who wish the knowledge of pen and inklettering only. Fourteen years' successful teaching. You will succeed. Wonderful field. Thousands of merchants use window cards, price cards, sale-cards, banners and signs in large quantities. They buy new ones weekly. Notice for yourself. Many excellent positions always open. Go into business for yourself. Be independent. Gold lettering on glass and wood valuable feature of the course. Our course teaches everything. This knowledge helps you wherever you are. Pay good, work easy and fascinating, hours short.

Earn \$18.00 to \$45.00 a Week

Many students make big money in business for themselves. Others make excellent salaries. Natural talent unnecessary. Davis, N. Car., writes: "Before taking course I could not make a letter. Today I am doing all the card writing for my firm." Root, Ill., says: "Wish I had learned at your school years ago. I am now receiving the highest wages paid in our shop." The experience of these men can be yours. Get started.

Earn While You Learn

Many students begin doing work after one or two lessons and earn many times cost of course. Fritzer, Minn., says: "Did job recently, charged \$10, net profit \$7.05. Did this after taking one lesson." Parrott, Okla., writes: "I have earned several times the cost of the course since enrolling." Crawford, B. C., says: "I have earned nearly \$200.00 since taking up my course." You can do as well as these men.



FREE — Complete Outfit with Course

I give every student an outfit absolutely free with each course. It is complete and practical. You can do practice work and earn more than enough to pay for course. We give you free all the tools you need, including enough ink, lettering paint, charcoal, etc. (as illustrated) to do the lessons with. With this outfit you can work any place. It is thoroughly practical. You get the outfit when you enroll. Write at once for our big complete school catalog, testimonials, pictures, sample of work and terms. Read them very carefully. The letters above are from men who acted. Don't hesitate.

Guarantee

I GUARANTEE to place my graduates in positions paying \$85.00 to \$175.00 monthly, when they have graduated and are competent. We have constantly more requests for men at good salaries than we can supply.

DETROIT SCHOOL OF LETTERING

Oldest and Largest School of the Kind—
Chas. J. Strong, President

Dept. 1609, DETROIT, MICH.

Get Into An Art Field That Pays You Well



GEORGE E. ROSING
Director

IF you like to draw, if you are interested in pictures, turn your interest and your natural ability to account in work that will bring you quick and good returns for your efforts.

Lettering and design is today a neglected field. The wonderful growth of printing and advertising has brought about a big demand for letter artists. In the lithograph field the demand for artists to design and letter motion picture posters is so much greater than the supply that wages have doubled within a year. \$50 to \$60 a week is common.

Learn Lettering and Design Now

The Rosing Course is simple, practical and thorough. It is based on 20 years' experience of a successful artist. This course fits you for genuine creative work — for first class positions with the best houses or for a business of your own. Do not confuse the course with mere card writing courses.

Get the facts about the Rosing Course. Reasonable, fixed price. No bargain offers — no free stuff — but a real course for men and women who are in earnest and who want to fit themselves for first class work in the commercial art field.

I guarantee to make you capable or refund your money — and I help you get a position as soon as you are competent.

Write today for booklet No. 54

The Rosing School of Lettering and Design
1900 Euclid Bldg. CLEVELAND, O.

Cartoons Magazine

H. H. WINDSOR, Editor and Publisher

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure ads being inserted under proper classification in the October issue, copy must reach this office not later than September 1st.

Cartoons, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of April 9th, will say that we are pleased with the small "ad" we have in *Cartoons* and furthermore, that although we do not receive quite as many replies through your magazine, as we do through another magazine, the replies we get from "Cartoons" are generally live ones, and each one means a sale.

Evidently the magazine goes to good readers who have the money to spend. However, we are indeed satisfied.

Very truly yours,

T. A. HEYER DUPLICATOR CO.

AGENTS WANTED

DON'T ACCEPT AN AGENCY UNTIL YOU get my samples and particulars. Money Maker's Samples for 50c. Stamp brings particulars. Address Manager, 754 1/2 Kobbler St., Los Angeles, Cal.

METLER'S INK COMPOUNDS MAKE ONE quart of excellent ink for a dime; blue-black or blue. Big profits; protected territory. Samples 4c. A. D. Metler, New Brunswick, N. J.

AGENTS, SEND 10c SILVER FOR TERMS and samples of star article, large sale! Marshfield Supply House, Dept. C, 2437 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PORTRAIT AGENTS—FOR GOOD, CONSCIENTIOUS work, deal with artist direct. Write for prices. Charles A. Sweet, 520 New Era Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION. Greatest seller yet. Every mer pen and ink buys on sight. 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales \$520 in six days; another \$32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 59, La Crosse, Wis.

MAKE 400% PROFIT SELLING BEAUTIFUL Art Show Cards to Merchants. Livest seller out. Catalog and Samples (worth 50c) sent for 10c. Merchants Specialty House, Chicago.

WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS ARE COINING money with our easily demonstrated specialties; write today for particulars and new catalog. H. B. Essex, Box 476, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED—IF YOU CAN SELL TO hands, offices, homes or hotels send 10c for samples, which you can put in vest pocket; sells at sight for 50c. Venus Co., 21 West Illinois St., Chicago.

MEDALLIONS—300% PROFIT. MAKE UP your own goods and be independent. Catalog free. Resag Co., 1207 Randolph St., Chicago.

AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING OUR new gold letters for office windows, store fronts and glass signs. Any one can put them on. Write today for free sample and full particulars. Metallic Sign Letter Co., 460 N. Clark St., Chicago.

AGENTS—THE ROADMAN'S GUIDE. A valuable book of money-making formulas, receipts, ways, plans and schemes. Sample copy 25c. Lock Box 59, Waukegan, Ill.

AGENTS—GET YOUR NAME LISTED. 10c; many desirable propositions will be submitted to you without asking. Canvassing Agents' Registration Bureau, 123 Hart St., Providence, R. I.

AGENTS—YOU CAN SELL OUR TAILOR-made Raincoats. You need no money. Outfit free. Temple Raincoat Co., Box 101, Templeton, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

A COMPLETE DRAWING OUTFIT FOR Cartoonists. Consists of instruments, board, 3 triangles, tee square, curve, pencils, ink, rubber, shield, scale, paper, etc. Everything in Cartoonists' line. Send for circular. C. L. T-Square Co., 32 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

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GREAT BOOK—WONDERS, MAGIC, SE-crets and Mysteries revealed; with many startling disclosures of the past century. Very interesting. Mailed only 10c. Wedges Mfg. Co., "O," Binghamton, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF real "fascinating books" on white slavery, sex, etc. F. Williams Publishing Co., 721 North Dearborn, Chicago.

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"HEAVEN AND HELL," SWEDENBORG'S 400-page work. 15 cents, postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

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YOU CAN START A BUSINESS SAME DAY you receive our 24 big money-making plans. Don't slay all your life. Send 10c. Mail Exchange, Naperville, Ill.

"MONEY-MAKER" BOOK CHUCK FULL OF Plans, Schemes and Formulas, 10c. Service Bureau, 3311-C-8, Belleplaine Ave., Chicago.

10 CENTS SENT TO MACHATTON, 1025 N. Dearborn, Chicago, will bring you descriptive literature and full particulars concerning the most fascinating profession in the world.

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MANUFACTURE GOLD WINDOW SIGN LET-ters. Particulars 10c. Box 31, Detroit.

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THE TUTHILL WAY OF DEVELOPING AND printing Kodak work gives satisfaction. All hand work. Try it. Developing 10c. Printing 2c up. Tuthill Photo Works, Middletown, N. Y.

SEND A ROLL OF YOUR FILM AND 10 cents. Will develop, make prints and return as sample of our work. The Photomakers Shop, Bellefonte, Pa.

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RABBIT, FOX, COON, SKUNK, DEER Hounds; Setters, Pointers, Fat Dogs, Ferrets, Mexican Parrots. Catalogs 10c. List Free. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

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DRAWING MATERIALS. COMPLETE CAR-toonists' outfits. (Write catalog C. D.) T-Square & Triangle Co., Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

DRAWING MATERIALS, CARTOON SUP-plies. Big catalogues free. Stevenot Company, 12 Cooper Union, New York.

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A DOLLAR DUPLICATOR, LETTER CASE: makes over 50 copies from pen or typewritten original. Several colors may be copied at the same time. Send for Circulars. Scientist Laboratories, Dept. 4, Madison, Maine.

HOW TO GET A HECTOGRAPH THAT WILL make 150 copies in 10 minutes; letter size, \$12. Write for circular. Heyer Duplicator Co., 118 No. La Salle St., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL AND INSTRUCTION

LEARN CARTOONING FOR \$1. EARN BIG money. You can easily learn cartooning through our home study course. Prepared by Chicago's best cartoonists; will bring out your latent ability. Others charge \$25 for similar course. Send \$1 now before rate is raised. Final examination free. Cartoonist Institute, 1031 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.

LEARN TO PAINT YOUR OWN PICTURES in one hour with Oil Paints. No knowledge of Painting required to learn this beautiful art. Particulars free. Box 3-A, Hollywood, Cal.

10 CENTS SENT TO McHATTON, 1023 N. Dearborn, Chicago, will bring you descriptive literature and full particulars concerning the most fascinating profession in the world.

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE, SANITARY FLOORING, ornamental casting, concrete, plaster, papier-mache, composition; interior, exterior, decorations, garden furniture, statuary, life casting, etc., making elastic moulds. Complete instruction \$1. Particulars and 200 illustrations free. Mnhler, 117 Russell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BE A CARTOONIST. FORMULA AND complete instructions for reproducing cartoons in pen and ink that look like original drawings. \$5. Lock Box 50, Waukegan, Ill.

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FOR ADVERTISERS

YOUR 25-WORD ADVERTISEMENT IN TWO issues 15c; page 7x10 magazine reaching 10,000 boys, 25c. Additional words 1c each. The Youths' Magazine, 3639 Ogden Ave., Chicago.

SEND \$2 WITH 20-WORD AD. TO APPEAR in 225 different magazines. Bauhauser Co., Mt. Glenad, Ohio.

ADVERTISE—21 WORDS IN 50 GOOD WEEKlies, \$1. Cope Agency, 2750 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

FORMULAS

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FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "real fascinating books" on white slavery, sex, etc. G. Williams Publishing Co., 721 North Dearborn, Chicago.

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TOBACCO HABIT PERMANENTLY CURED in two weeks' time. Reliable formula 25c. Lock Box 50, Waukegan, Ill.

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PICTURES AND POSTCARDS

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RECEIVE PRETTY POSTCARDS FROM OUR members everywhere. Very best card club; membership 10c. Jolly Card Exchange, Box 1268, Decatur, Ind.

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A1 NEWSPAPER ARTIST

Samples Sent upon request

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6 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO

The Boy Mechanic

GREATEST BOYS' BOOK PUBLISHED

Describes 700 Things for Boys to Make and has 1,000 Illustrations. Price \$1.50 Prepaid

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STAMPS, 100, ALL DIFFERENT, FREE Postage 2c. Mention paper. Lists free. Quaker Stamp Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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REAL ESTATE AND FARM LANDS

WANTED—IMPROVED FARMS AND WILD lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOTS IN WAGONER, OKLA. EASY PAY- ments; full particulars, write. Lock Box 405, Wheeling, W. Va.

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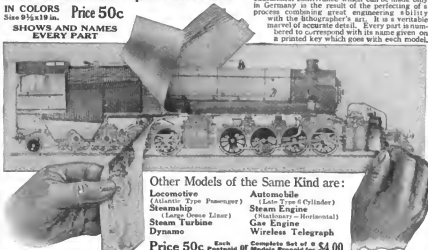
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Cartoons MAGAZINE

H. H. WINDSOR, Editor and Publisher

Published Monthly at 6 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Chamberlain and the Cartoonists

From the Pall Mall Gazette

NO STATESMAN in history has provided so much material for the cartoonist as Mr. Chamberlain—not even the “G. O. M.” in the course of his long public life.

Both had certain distinguishing characteristics in feature and dress which lent themselves readily to caricature, and they were freely drawn upon and exaggerated by famous artists in the pages of PUNCH and elsewhere before the development of illustrated daily journalism gave a wider scope to the facile pen of the political cartoonist.

Since the great Home Rule cleavage a pictorial representation of the deceased statesman in some guise or other has rarely been absent from the pages of this or the other publication.

Mr. Chamberlain has been variously drawn as a wolf, a dog, a rat, and a terrier, a “Cheap Jack,” “The Mad Hatter,” Robespierre, Jack Cade, etc., always with the inevitable eyeglass; in all the caricatures there was humor, never malice.

He himself took a keen interest in these creations of the artists’ imagination, and at his home at Highbury he had a collection of over two thousand cartoons dealing with various periods of his political life and that of other distinguished politicians.

He was as quick as any one, friend or foe, to appreciate the humorous fancy of the artist and it is known that many of these sketches gave him unqualified amusement.



Europe on the Precipice of a World War

NOT for a century has Europe been nearer the verge of a world-shaking war than today. The assassination at Sarajevo of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort was the one spark needed to set the old world in a conflagration, and unless wiser counsels prevail, all Europe may be plunged into a terrific conflict, already foreshadowed by armed clashes along the Danube. Is this, after all, to be the great event for which, at a tremendous cost of armament, the European nations have so long been preparing?

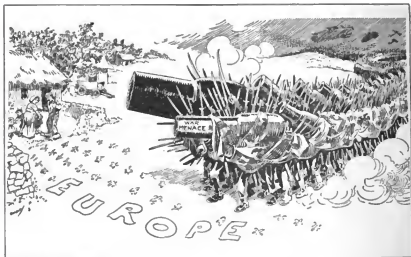
Austria with the backing of Germany, has demanded that Serbia officially and publicly disavow and repress the anti-Austrian feeling which led up to and culminated in the tragedy at Sarajevo. Serbia's reply was unsatisfactory to Austria, as it failed to contain the complete surrender desired. Russia as a Slav nation will support Serbia, while Germany is bound to resist any aggressive motion on the part of Russia. Italy, being allied to Germany and Austria, may be drawn into the war, and naturally will be a factor in restoring peace. France, Russia's ally, fearing a similar fate, will likewise try to avert bloodshed. Great Britain, allied to Russia and France, al-

though in sympathy with Austria, is strongly for peace.

It is predicted that a general war would cost Europe in money alone \$54,000,000 a day, while the universal ruin of such a world conflict is almost beyond the realm of imagination. Emperor Wilhelm, of course, will throw his influence on the side of peace, and the Kaiser's influence will be considerable. But at the present writing troops are mobilizing, scattering shots have been fired, and the dual monarchy is clamoring for war. The following newspaper comments will give some idea as to the trend of thought on the situation.

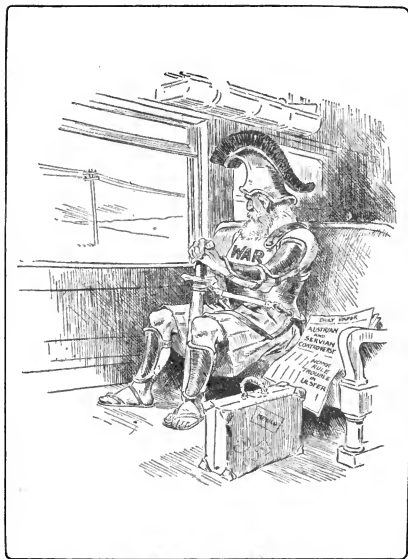
New York Tribune:

"The military party at Vienna has apparently got the upper hand. Francis Joseph, who remembers his disastrous wars with France and with Prussia, has been for years a staunch advocate of peace. But the assassination of a Hapsburg archduke has enabled the war party to play upon his sense of personal grievance against Serbia and to commit him to a policy of reckless aggression. The Viennese jingoes think that a clash with Russia must come sooner or later, and they want to have it come before Russia grows stronger and



BRADLEY, in Chicago Daily News

The Army Worm



DE MAR, in Philadelphia Record

Next Station Europe

Austria-Hungary is weakened further by internal dissensions."

New York Sun:

"If Europe is going to plunge into war on any tremendous scale, here is something for Americans to remember at the very beginning. This country is in practically every respect in better shape than any other to meet the shock and stand the strain of such a conflict.

"As an argument for peace the expense of war serves its purpose until the clash of arms comes, but if Europe is going to break the peace which it has maintained with so much extravagant waste of wealth on armament there is bound to be a painful realization of the awful price at which such a war is waged. A European war of any consequence will inflict damage outside of Europe.

"The greater the conflict, the greater the damage which will be wrought. It is going to cost the Old World fearfully in men and money, and all the nations of the earth will be called upon to help pay the price."

Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"The cost and the consequence of a general European war are so stupendous and horrible that it is difficult to believe that it will be permitted. Yet there would seem to be no way of escape open without a humiliating surrender of one or the other of the contending factions. Either Russia must leave her Slav kinsfolk to the South to the mercies of their most implacable

enemy, or Austria-Hungary's allies must keep hands off when Russian aid is given to the Servians. At the present moment the only visible avenue of escape from a savage war between the South Slavs and their German and Magyar oppressors would seem to be the unconditional surrender of Serbia. Whether there will be any such submission now, and whether it is not too late for any such outcome, is doubtful, so that the issues of war or peace so far as they affect the Triple Alliance and the Entente depend upon the ability and the earnestness of the statesmen of Europe to accomplish the seemingly impossible. The sorry failure they made of the settlement of the Balkan upheaval offers little hope of greater success now, so that the one hope lies in the sober second thought of the people, and in their realization of what such a war as threatens will really mean to Europe and the world."

Philadelphia Inquirer:

"Were nothing more than the Austro-Servian controversy at issue, a very different and far more reassuring state of things would be presented. Unhappily, the fact is otherwise. Serbia is merely a pawn in the great war game for which the table has apparently been set and what we are now witnessing is the sudden emergence above the surface of passions and interests, of jealousies and enmities, of conflicting ambitions and irreconcilable designs which have long been growing and fer-



MAY, in Cleveland Leader

"Boys! Boys! You're getting me all upset."



WEED, in New York Tribune

War

menting and developing in the depths below."

Chicago Tribune:

"Serbia's reply was reasonable enough to prevent war unless Austria is persuaded that the whole question of her existence is involved in an early settlement of the issue with Russia. It may be the opinion of her statesmen that the dual monarchy cannot withstand the attrition of its organization by aggressive pan-Slavism.

"It may be their opinion that it is fight or fall. Europe cannot afford a general war. Cities cannot afford general fires, but occasionally they burn nevertheless. Russia might permit Austria to force acceptance of its demands upon Serbia and merely prevent an extension of Austrian territory, but coercion would weaken a buffer state and offend the nationalism which now is a Russian asset.

"Germany might permit Russia to aid Serbia, but that would weaken Austria and might hasten the disintegration of the dual monarchy to the advantage of a powerful rival. It would seem easier to prevent than to localize such a war."

Toronto Globe:

"Only a race confident of irresistible might could afford to challenge the Slavs as Austria has done during the past week with the avowed backing of Germany. If Russia fails to protect the Serbs—if the

Bosnia surrender is repeated—the triumph of the pan-Germans will be complete and, humanly speaking, nothing can hinder the Germanic advance to the Aegean. We are face to face with events that may affect the destinies of millions of people for a thousand years—changing their language from Slavonic to German, their religion from Greek Orthodox to Catholic, and their centers of diplomacy from Belgrade, Sophia, and St. Petersburg to Vienna and Berlin. If France and Britain stand aloof this would seem to be the inevitable result of Austria's ultimatum. Will France and Britain stand aloof? Upon the answer to that question hangs the peace of the world."

New York World:

"By menacing Serbia and provoking Russia's wrath, Austria has created an acute international crisis, but it is only with the consent of the other great powers on both sides that they can be drawn into a general European war.

"The Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance are engines for peace no less than for war. France and Great Britain on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other, each have their own interests to safeguard first, and the immediate and common interest of all must be to avoid a war that would drench the Continent of Europe in blood and insure the eventual bankruptcy of six great nations."



SHERMAN, in Pittsburgh Post



RENEE, in New York World

Dicing with Death



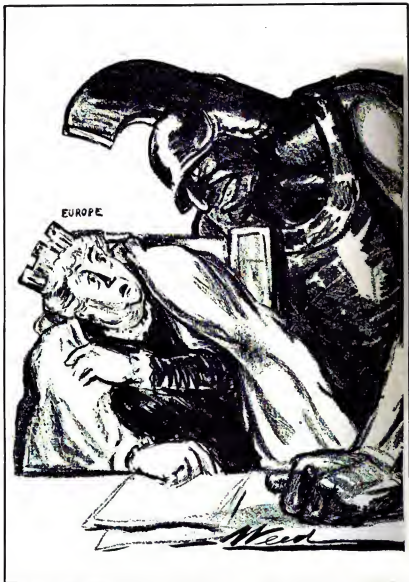
IRELAND, in Columbus Dispatch

The Teuton's Dream



MORGAN, in *Philadelphia Inquirer*

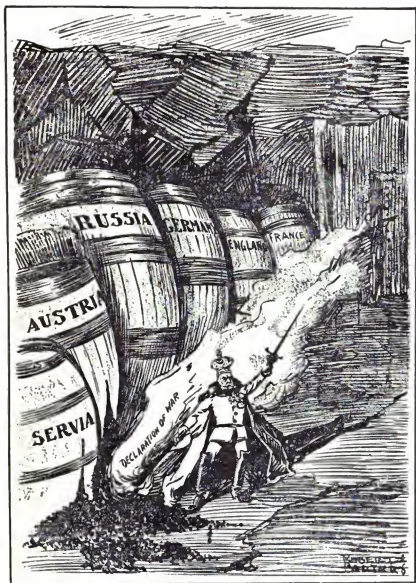
One King Who Always Wins, No Matter How the Battle Goes



WEED, in *New York Tribune*

THE UNWELCOME GUEST

"Let's talk of graves and worms and epitaphs."



CARTER, in *New York Evening Sun*

In the Magazine



From Die Muskete, Vienna

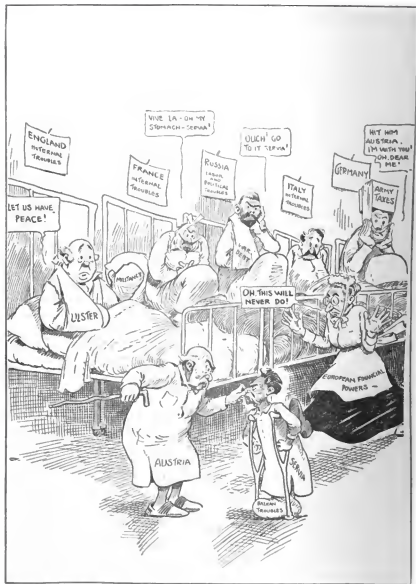
SARAJEVO

"We wash our hands in innocence."



WEED, in New York Tribune

The Conspirators



IRELAND, in Columbus Dispatch

It Can't be Much of a Riot



DARLING, in Des Moines Register and Leader

The European Unrest



MAY, in Cleveland Leader

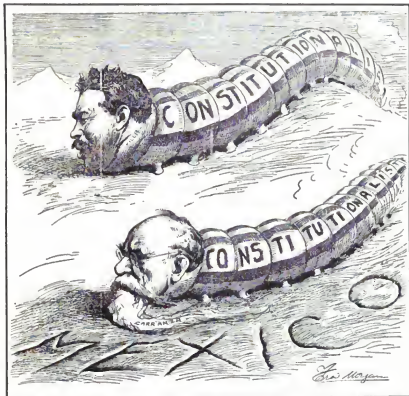
"Pardon my intrusion."



MAY, in Cleveland Leader

The Eternal Question

Victoriano Huerta Passes from the Stage



Copyright, 1914, by Philadelphia Inquirer Co.

MORGAN, in Philadelphia Inquirer

The Army Worm That has been Devastating the Country is Now Marching on Mexico City

AFTER having defied the United States for nearly a year, General Victoriano Huerta has fled from Mexico, leaving the reins in the hands of the provisional president, Francisco Carbajal. The dictator took occasion as he resigned to direct a parting shot at President Wilson. In his swan song Huerta charged his troubles to the United States, spoke of the "high patriotic motives" that had led him to assume the dictatorship, and referred to President Wilson sneeringly as a Puritan.

With the passing of Huerta the Mexican problem becomes simpler of solution, although it may be some time yet before conditions in the neighboring republic are such

as to warrant the withdrawal of the American troops from Vera Cruz. Carranza still is to be reckoned with as "first chief," and it is by no means probable that he will allow Huerta's successor to continue long in office. But at least an armistice has come; Mexico City may be spared the bloody scenes that a few weeks ago appeared inevitable. The Wilson administration, while it has tacitly supported the Carranza movement, may insist on a civilian president, and much remains to be done before Mexico's salvation can be called complete. There is the agrarian problem to be wrestled with—the restoration of the land to the peons. The unrest of the people, which

has bred revolution in Mexico, must be alleviated. The agreeable outcome of the recent unpleasantness has, however, been hailed as a triumph for the policy of "watchful waiting"—though the press is not unanimous on this point.

The London Times declares editorially that in Huerta's exit Wilson's policy has scored its first conspicuous success.

"The sequel has proved him right, and his remarkable innovation in diplomatic procedure has thus far justified itself both in aim and in method," the editorial says. "To have ousted Huerta, however, is only a step toward the settlement of a wider problem. With American troops still in possession of Vera Cruz and able at any moment to advance on the capital, it is possible Mexico City may escape the chaos to which a withdrawal of all native authority might otherwise expose it.

"But even if this complication is avoided there remains the vast intricate series of difficulties involved in finding a new and acceptable president, in composing the feuds among the Constitutionalist leaders, and in restarting the mechanism of political and industrial life. Wilson may look forward to playing the part of umpire between the warring parties and of the trusted counsel to whichever group succeeds in establishing a stable administration.

"He may even hope that American assistance will one day be voluntarily invoked for the purpose of reorganizing the Mexican state. These are among the happier

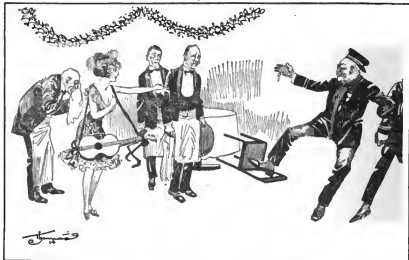
possibilities of the situation. But there are also some of much darker hue and perhaps on the whole more likely of fulfillment. Wilson's sincere and unselfish efforts to save the Mexicans from themselves have already contributed very largely to the removal of one of the pertinacious obstacles. But the ultimate Mexican question has not thereby been disposed of. Rather is it beginning to reveal its true proportions."

The Pall Mall Gazette points out that if Francisco Carbajal, the new provisional president, surrenders to General Carranza, as he is expected to do, "it may soon be possible to exact reparation from General Villa for the murder at Juarez of William S. Benton, the Scottish rancher."

"Mr. Wilson's policy of driving Huerta from power has succeeded," says the New York Sun, "but the greater and more complex is behind—the policy of serving Mexico by inculcating and requiring of her democratic government as distinguished from the rule of the man on horseback to which her people have been accustomed. Before his quixotic policy is consummated there are likely to be abundant provocations for armed intervention in Mexico."

The New York Herald is disposed to regard Huerta as a minor factor, and says:

"So far as this country is concerned, Huerta was a mere incident and no more thought need be wasted upon him. But Mexico cannot be dismissed from the reckoning.



THOMAS, in Detroit News

Huerta's Farewell to the Old Guard



CARTER, in New York Evening Sun

The Paradise of Ex-Dictators



DARLING, in Des Moines Register and Leader

There Was a Chicken in That Shell After All



Copyright, 1914, by Philadelphia Inquirer Co.

MORGAN, in Philadelphia Inquirer

Another Transatlantic Flier

"The time for obstruction of the efforts of the government at Mexico City has passed. The time for constructive work in behalf of Mexico and the Mexican people is here. Whoever is chosen as head of the government at Mexico City should have the wholehearted support of the United States."

Huerta's flight, the New York Tribune accepts as meaning the peaceful entry into Mexico City of the constitutionalists.

"The future in Mexico," adds the Tribune, "is full of uncertainties. But every sincere friend of the country will hope that peace is now coming to it and that a stable government, capable of satisfying the reasonable demands of the people, will be established, even if he cannot blink his eyes at the character of the revolutionists who now seem on the point of triumphing or at the methods by which the United States administration has aided them."

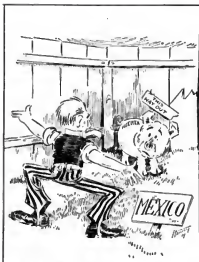
The Brooklyn Citizen observes:

"The two things Mexico needs most are peace and money. She will get neither unless the Carranza government shows a disposition to meet the views of the United States and the great Powers of Europe. General Carranza is too astute a politician, we take it, to do anything which would cause Americans to regret the deposition of Huerta."

The New York World hails the departure of Huerta as a victory of peace, and says:

"The venom of Huerta's valedictory was to have been expected, and ignorance and misrepresentation will no doubt prejudice many Mexicans against us for years to come; but as President Wilson finely said, 'we shall have many an occasion in happier times to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested.'"

"Long after the economic and political issues of the day shall have been forgotten,

HARRY, in *St. Joseph News-Press*

Anywhere, But Out

Wilson and Bryan, the peacemakers and republic-builders, will be remembered and honored throughout the two Americas."

"Pancho Villa," the Philadelphia Press believes, "is the man most to be feared in the present crisis. Judging from his sinister record for months, nothing would suit him better than to continue the fighting with a prospect of rich prizes in looting the wealthy capital. Carranza henceforward may be able to control Villa better than he has done for several weeks past. But Villa in a large measure controls the military situation and must needs be placated as a part of any settlement."

"President Wilson's passive intervention," says the Philadelphia Record, "has been vindicated." The Record continues in this vein:

"The effect of a forcible deposition of Huerta by American arms would have been doubtful; and it would not have been lasting. Armed intervention would have confirmed every Latin-American nation in its suspicion of the purposes of the United States; it would have made the maunderings of every megalomaniac patriot in this country about our right to dominate in the Western Hemisphere appear to express the convictions of the American people and the policy of their Government."

The Pittsburgh Sun is not convinced that the resignation of Huerta will make for peace, and adds:

"Huerta interests Americans less, now that he has gone, than the conditions that will prevail after his going. Opinion is

divided whether the ousting of the usurper will bring peace or, as Villa is quoted as saying, 'the war has just begun.' Certainly the series of conflicts that have resulted from the ousting of Diaz have left Mexico well nigh exhausted and nature ought to bring peace, but Mexican conditions are peculiar. The tropical climate favors the subsistence of banditti under the guise of 'revolution,' and the character of the people affords an endless supply of mercenaries who will resort to anything, except work, to make a living. The hatred of America, exhibited by Huerta, is common to the peons and assures refusal of the assistance this country might give to a constructive government, unless that assistance is given under armed compulsion. The future is what is interesting."

"With Carbajal no longer in control," observes the Pittsburgh Post, "it is evident the 'labor of consolidating the nation' will devolve on one of the factions that he had hoped to reconcile with the other factions. Carranza probably has plans of his own for pacifying the country and will not be influenced by the policy of the man who succeeded Huerta for such a brief period. It is apparent that Carbajal's only accomplishment will be to surrender the federal territory to the rebels who have been fighting so viciously to acquire it."

"After the transfer of authority to Carranza the real test in the matter of pacification will begin, and as there are several factions the 'first chief' will need to be cautious in his dealings with them."

HUNGERFORD, in *Pittsburgh Sun*

"Nobody loves me."



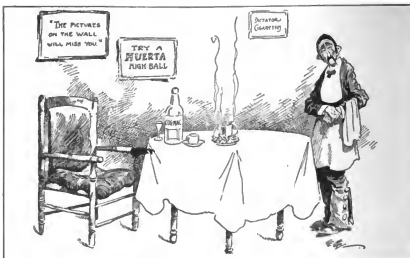
SHERMAN, in Pittsburgh Post

Huerta Bidding Farewell to His Cabinet



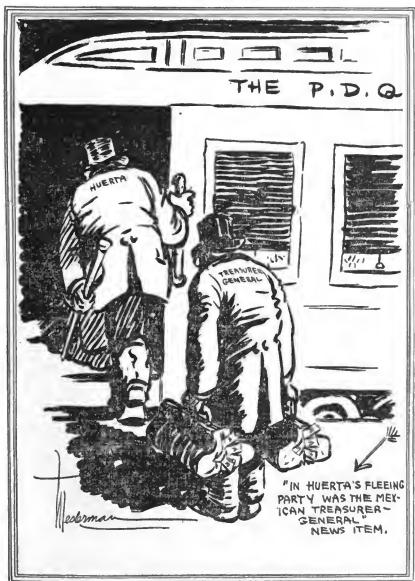
BRADLEY, in Chicago Daily News

History Repeats Itself



MAY, in Cleveland Leader

The Vacant Chair



WESTERMAN, in Ohio State Journal

We Suppose You'd Noticed It, Too



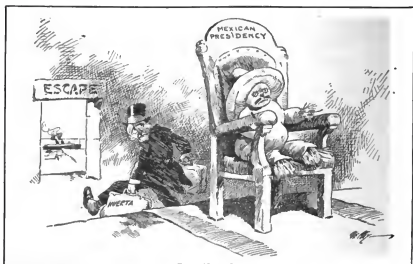
PLASCHKE, in Louisville Times

Portrait of the New President of Mexico



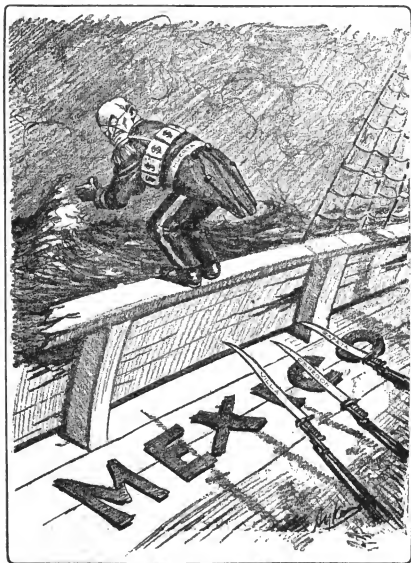
SCHILDER, in Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette

Uneasy Lies the Head that Wears a Crown



MAY, in Cleveland Leader

The Ruse



SYKES, in Philadelphia Public Ledger

Jonah



HUNGERFORD, in Pittsburgh Sun

Vacation Time



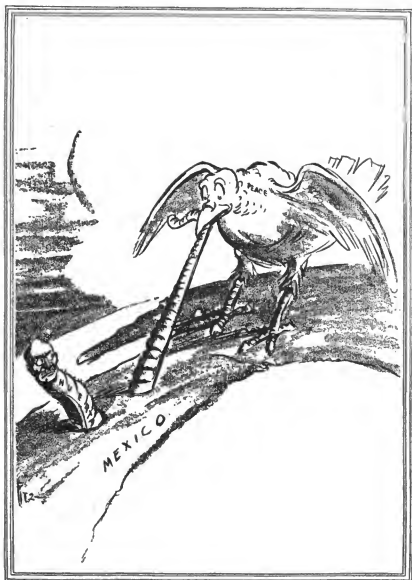
WIEDERASCH, in Erie Times

A New Rider



SUMNER, in Detroit Tribune

Mexico Never Lacks a Hero



FITZPATRICK, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Here He Comes



ROBINSON, in New York Tribune

Mexico: "Gracias. Now what?"

Civil War Spectre Looms Large in Ireland



The Ulster Volunteers



Copyright, International News Service

Sir Edward Carson Presents Colors to
the Antrim Regiment

FOR months we have watched with deep misgivings the course of events in Ireland. The trend has been surely and steadily toward an appeal to force and today the cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people.

We have in the past endeavored to act as a civilizing example to the world, and to me it is unthinkable, as it must be to you, that we should be brought to the brink of fratricidal strife upon issues apparently so capable of adjustment as those we are now asked to consider if handled in a spirit of generous compromise.—From King George's speech on the Home-Rule crisis.

THE summoning by King George V of the various party leaders, some of whom were at sword's point with others, to a conference at Buckingham Palace is an indication of the gravity of the Irish crisis. For the king himself to have interfered is regarded in Great Britain as elsewhere as most extraordinary, and his action is interpreted in many quarters as being "meddlesome."



From *London Opinion*

SPARING THE ROD

Madame Asquith (to Headmaster Lansdowne): "This is my little boy. You may have to correct him, but you mustn't hurt him."

Fortunately the celebration of the Boyne battle passed off uneventfully in Belfast, although recent rioting, gun running, and the activity of the Nationalist Volunteers in Dublin again brings the nation to the brink of civil war. Ireland appears divided into two hostile camps, each well armed, and ready to defend its principles. Meanwhile the House of Lords has, as one London newspaper expresses it, "torn the amending bill to rags," and with the return of the bill to the Commons, a deadlock seems to have set in which may be broken either by a compromise or by recourse to arms. A few weeks ago, perhaps, Ulster might have accepted the amending bill, granting exemption from the provisions of home rule for a period of six years, at the end of which time the question could have been submitted to the people. It is said to be rather doubtful whether Ulster would accept those conditions now.

In the peaceful outcome of the Boyne celebration the London News and Leader sees an augury for clearer skies; but whether in the light of later developments this optimism would be warranted remains to be seen. To quote:

"It is certainly remarkable that at this critical moment, when Ireland is divided into two great camps of armed and disciplined men, the celebration of the Boyne centenary should have passed off with a freedom from disturbance which would

have been impossible in less trying times. We believe it is a happy augury for the future. It reveals a sense of responsibility that means much and we do not think we are unwarranted in assuming also that it indicates a mutual respect which is a new feature in the relations of the two peoples who have been so unbaptly divided hitherto."

More of an alarmist view is taken by the London Graphic, which believes that England is on the brink of a great crisis.

"No one can honestly blame the people of Ulster," says the Graphic, "if they decide to put an end to their long-protracted suspense. Their allegiance is due to the King and to the Parliament of the United Kingdom; but they hold themselves under no moral obligation to the party caucus which dominates the House of Commons and temporarily controls the machinery of the Imperial Government. When men's souls are stirred constitutional technicalities count for little in comparison with the realities of life."

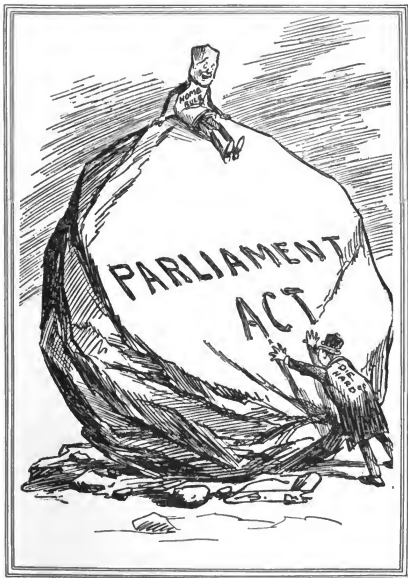
The London Express regards as particularly ominous the announcement of certain powers taken, or about to be taken, by the Provisional Government in Ulster, and continues:

"Nothing more loyal or, to unprejudiced minds, more pathetic in its loyalty to King and flag than this new pronouncement on behalf of Ulster's Provisional Government could be imagined. These men, the trade



PARTRIDGE, in London Punch

The Coming Storm



From London News and Leader

THE LOGAN ROCK

"You may push as hard as you can, but I'm quite safe."

unionists of Belfast, the workers of the north of Ireland, and their idolized leaders, demand no special advantage, no singular treatment. All they ask for is equal liberties for all under the old allegiance, under the flag of Union, under the majesty of the Crown and the British Parliament. For this, their inalienable birthright, they are prepared to sacrifice all. For this they will fight. For this the Provisional Government is already, as it were, in being."

"The essence of the problem," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "remains in the simple form that the Covenant has defined. Loyal and Protestant Ulster refuses to be placed in the hands of the Nationalist and Catholic majority which will rule the Dublin Parliament. No Government has a right to place the Covenanters under such a yoke against their will, and there is no means of subjecting them to it except by war."

"There are but a few days left in which Mr. Asquith can postpone the dreaded ordeal of decision. It is for himself to consider what he has gained by temporizing or what he can hope from prolonging the anxieties his tactics have inflicted upon a patriotic and determined people. If he still refuses to abandon the shameful threat that overhangs the Loyalist community of Ireland, he and his Government will pass out of the category of things that count in politics, and we shall be in the grip of forces that may be deplorable, but are free at any rate of the insincerities and

maneuverings that have nauseated all who realize the problems of national life in their true seriousness."

Certain American newspapers see in King George's action an indication of increasing power and prestige of the crown. Says the *Philadelphia Press*:

"Writers on constitutional government in England of late years have noted a significant increase in the power of the Sovereign. This authority will undoubtedly be augmented by further curtailing the power of the Lords. King George's action in 'commanding' this conference indicates the extent to which the royal authority has extended within a generation. Forty years ago Disraeli and Gladstone would probably have stood aghast at such a suggestion and for the only time in their lives might have joined forces in revolting against royal intervention in party politics."

The *New York Sun* thinks it remarkable that George should want to be a king, and adds that in the event of failure to bring about peace between the two conflicting parties, the prestige of the throne would be seriously injured.

"Grave as is the crisis at the present time," the *Sun* continues, "there will be not a few Englishmen who will question the wisdom of the course of George V in surrendering the privileges and immunity of a constitutional sovereign for the dangerous role of a king who would in fact be king."



From the *Pall Mall Gazette*

THE ANAEMIC DOLL

Herbert Henry: "Boo, hoo! There's hardly ANY sawdust left in my dollie!"

Mme. Caillaux is Acquitted in Typical French Manner

AMID scenes of wildest excitement such as only the Gallic temperament can rise to, Mme. Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, former premier of France, was acquitted on July 28 by a jury in the Assize of the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of *Le Figaro*.

Not since the Dreyfus case has a criminal trial gripped popular imagination like this. Every element of the dramatic was there. The defendant, young and beautiful, told vividly and in short strokes the story of her crime. Her husband, still one of the strong men of France despite his ruined career, rose superbly to the occasion. There was also the "woman scorned," Caillaux' first wife, who, according to the defense, had placed in the hands of the murdered editor the "papers," the possession of which led to his death. The spectators took sides for or against the charming woman. Participants challenged each other to duels, and the curtain was rung down on this French melodrama with the judges drying their eyes, the lawyers exchanging kisses, and the populace applauding vociferously.

The French point of view is expressed neatly by the Chicago Tribune as follows:

"Mme. Caillaux, who merely intended to make Calmette dance while she shot holes in the floor by his feet, has been given the benefit of her distress, her attractiveness, her femininity, and her temperament. Look for the woman—and when found make a note of. It is not for American opinion to be uncomprehending. The English will say guilty to a guilty woman. The Germans might. In French opinion Calmette accepted a hazard when he allowed Mme. Caillaux to believe that her happiness was in his power to destroy."

The dispatch of the French procedure compared with the more cumbersome American practice is thus set forth in the *New York World*:

"While interest in the Caillaux trial seems to center largely upon the costumes worn by the prisoner, her emotional outbursts and her powers of acting, and the social and political forces figuring in the case, it has a much deeper significance for the American reader. In a trial for murder under similar circumstances in this country, days and possibly weeks would be spent in the selection of a jury, while rival attorneys, to their own great glory, occupied the center of the stage. In the Paris Assize Court the jury of twelve members enters



THOMAS, in *Detroit News*

Mme. Caillaux is Directing Her Own Defense

THE CAILLAUX TRIAL

upon its duties after the briefest formalities. Not only are they allowed to go to their homes at night but even to read the newspapers, although by their oath they must guard against improper conversations with outsiders.

"Under the French practice also, the state has largely formulated its case in the course of a preliminary judicial hearing, so that the defendant has the benefit of knowing the grounds of the prosecution and the nature of the evidence to be presented. Contrary to the American practice, the defendant is the first person called to the stand, and the rules governing the hearing of evidence admit of the presentation to the jury of almost everything—direct statements of eye-witnesses, hearsay evidence, personal opinions, and arguments between attorneys and witnesses as to facts and opinions. Yet with all this latitude in the taking of evidence, a case that runs beyond three or four days is rare."

"Possibly it is because of the intense Gallic temperament that these sensational cases develop so much more frequently in France, than in other countries," explains the *Hartford Post*. "French criminal cases are viewed from a different angle than those heard in our courts or in English courts, in that the accused is presumed to be guilty until proved innocent, instead of being considered innocent till proved guilty. This of

course puts the burden of proof on the accused, whereas in the United States and in England the burden of proof is on the state. Possibly this accounts of the more spectacular nature of French trial."

That Mme. Caillaux' story would go far even before a jury in this country is the belief of the *Detroit Tribune*, which goes on to comment on the laxness of French libel laws as follows:

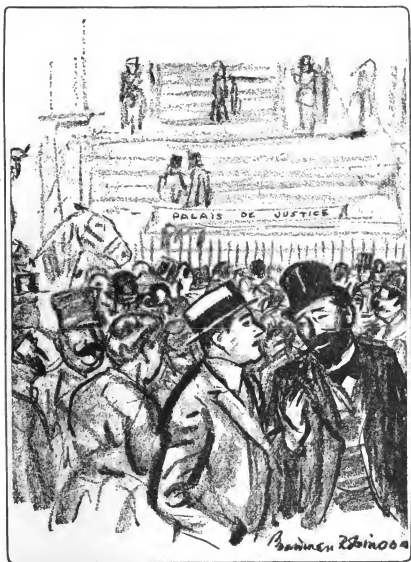
"When freedom of the press goes without proper restraint of libel law and leaves the indiscretions of every man's and every woman's life a poisoned weapon which any enemy is free to use for the accomplishment of political ends or the satisfaction of personal spite, private vengeance will supervene in many cases to discourage what the law carelessly permits if it does not sanction."

"The making of an impassioned appeal to judge and jury by the defendant in a murder trial is something unknown in American courts," observes the *Indianapolis Star*. "Naturally, a trial of such a prominent woman as Mme. Caillaux would attract attention in any case, but the opportunity to hear her tell her story in the form of an uninterrupted narrative, with such arguments interjected as she might consider effective, would, of course, add greatly to the interest of the affair."



BRADLEY, in *Chicago Daily News*

A Suggestion for French and Other Courts



ROBINSON, in New York Tribune

"Conviction? My dear sir, it's a woman."



FITZPATRICK, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Among Those Present



IRELAND, in Columbus Dispatch

Why, Indeed?

Big Business Chirks Up



KIRBY, in New York World

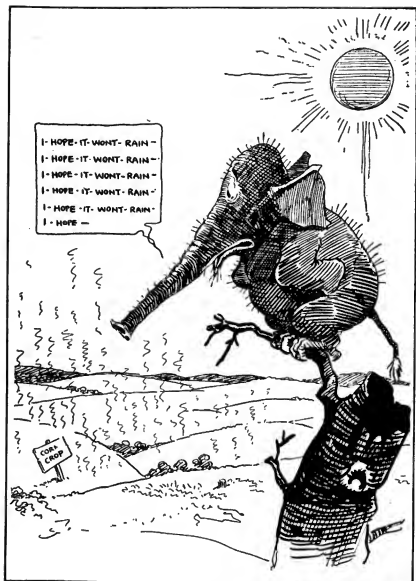
Wiping Away His Tears

IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S recent conferences with business men, such as Henry Ford and the second J. P. Morgan, the business world professes to see a more encouraging turn of affairs, and hopes have been kindled that the attitude of the administration toward the corporations may not be so drastic as was feared. Through interviews of this kind, it is believed, the chief executive and big business will arrive at a better understanding. It is at least probable, according to the general trend of press opinion, that these visits have done something to remove the bogey of the pending antitrust laws, and to influence their modification. The government's attitude toward the New Haven is not construed in legitimate business circles as an

indication of hostility against honest big business, while the railroads, in view of what appears to be a flood tide of prosperity, are said to have reconciled themselves to a refusal of an increased freight rate. The abundant crops continue to be used by business optimists (despite this season's havoc by the army worm) as an argument for a return of good times.

That the relations between the president and business men might have been more cordial had the latter assumed a different attitude and not attempted to dictate is the opinion of the New York World, from which we quote:

"For months the leaders of finance and industry have complained that the Administration kept them at arm's length and that



IRELAND, in Columbus Dispatch

The Calamity Bird



BUSHNELL, in Cincinnati Times-Star

Mr. Too

the President refused to see them. This has been a mistake on Mr. Wilson's part, but it is easy to see how it came about. The President has no talent for being browbeaten and bulldozed, and that has been the attitude of Big Business toward him ever since the lobby of the National Association of Manufacturers was chased out of the Capitol."

The president's apparent change of heart is seen as a harbinger of better feeling by the Brooklyn Citizen, which says:

"It is one of the best of omens that the immediate future is to be marked by a reversal of these inhospitable relations, no matter who may have been responsible for them or how they may have originated.

Every business man, big or little, will feel a renewal of confidence when he sees that the Administration is not only availing itself of the experience of merchants, manufacturers, bankers and railroad presidents, with special knowledge of affairs, both at home and abroad, but is bent upon having the legislation and administrative work in which they are concerned shaped in accordance with their judgment of what ought to be done."

An exchange of ideas by intelligent men, declares the Knickerbocker Press, is always beneficial, and continues:

"President Wilson is the head of the business organization of the United States and he should adopt modern methods. If



KING, in Chicago Tribune

The Investigation is On

he is to be successful he must keep in touch with the heads of each department of business in the country, including finance, transportation, agriculture, mining, labor and so on down the list.

"The best results are obtained from a combination of the ideal and the practical. President Wilson is supreme in the ideal field; others are supreme in the practical field."

The Philadelphia Press, on the contrary, fears that it is too late in the day for White House conferences to be of much avail. Says the Press:

"Of what practical use will be any number of White House calls by business men at this late day? The time for conference has gone by. The President is committed to his program. Time and again has he reiterated his declaration that the legislation that he demands must be passed before he will permit Congress to adjourn. The measures now before Congress he has approved. He has told the country that he is convinced that they are what business needs."

In the face of the coming harvests, even the ultra anti-administration press admits that prosperity is bound to come. The following extracts will bear out this view.

New York Sun:

"There is more warrant in the annals of the season so far for expecting crop improvement than deterioration. Under

the circumstances of politics which have conspired to perpetuate business and financial depression it is wholly fortunate that the agricultural vista is so bright, for good crops are almost bound to affect some regeneration of volumes and values."

New York Herald:

"The two great wet blankets upon the country's activities have been the prolonged delay of the Interstate Commerce Commission in passing upon the request of the railways for higher rates and the threatened enactment of drastic 'anti-trust bills' with their proposed inquisitorial and vexatious interference with business. There is now reason to hope for at least partial relief from these evil factors."

"Aside from this, however, all the basic economic conditions are so favorable that the country is surely entering upon a period of great prosperity."

Philadelphia Press:

"The prospect of bumper crops is received with hilarious enthusiasm by the organs of the present Administration and apologists for its policies. They see in this bright food prospect an offset to the injury caused by unwise legislation and they hope that attention will be diverted from the injuries to manufacturing and general business by the good future of the farmers and the great and many benefits that always result from an abundant harvest."



ROBINSON, in New York Tribune



POWERS, in New York American

"Then he would row, row, row."



FITZPATRICK, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Here's my card. Tell your boss I did it"



SATTERFIELD, in Satterfield Cartoon Service

"S O S"



WESTERMAN, in Ohio State Journal

"Oh, thank you, sir; you've saved my child's life."

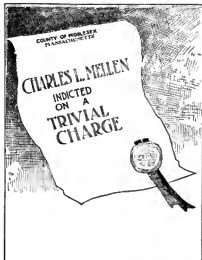
Fixing the Guilt in the New Haven Scandal

Why Discriminate Between Thieves?

ATTORNEY - GENERAL McREYNOLDS has been directed to institute criminal proceedings against certain of the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad to compel them, if possible, to refund to the stockholders at least a portion of the \$100,000,000, more or less, which represents, according to the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the plunder of the Morgan-Mellen-Rockefeller band. At the same time a civil suit will be begun under the antitrust act to dissolve the New Haven, since the directors have ignored the government's hint to dissolve voluntarily.

The commission's report of its investigation into the affairs of the road reveals a story of financial buccaneering unrivaled in the history of American railroading. The losses to the stockholders are estimated at anything from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000. In the language of the report, "the directors consciously violated the Federal antitrust law" and were "guilty of grave dereliction and breach of trust that was morally wrong and criminal in its fruits." "Financial joy riders" is the term used by Solicitor Joseph W. Folk to characterize the members of this "plunderbund."

The report further emphasizes the evils of interlocking directorships held by "ornamental directors" with "such childlike faith in the man at the head—the late J. P. Mor-



I IRELAND, in Columbus Dispatch
Pincbed for Peaching

gan—that they are ready to indorse and approve anything he may do." It was shown also that millions of dollars were used by these "reckless and profligate" financiers like so much stage money; that corporations were used as pawns in a monster game with New England's transportation system as the prize.

The New York Sun takes a conciliatory tone, and believes that more can be accomplished by an effort to build up securities than by Government prosecution.

"By this time," says the Sun, "the complicated affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad should have reached a stage where calm counsel and deliberate action are possible. Whatever efforts to redress the past are made should be undertaken with a sensitive respect for the interests of investors, who have already suffered enough; for New England, which cannot benefit from a further impairment of the position of its greatest corporate property, and for the financial community in general, which has been sufficiently harassed by various breakdowns of corporate enterprise and needs a recuperative period free from political incendiarism in order to institute processes designed for the rehabilitation of values."

A different attitude is taken by the New York World, which urges that the New Haven guilt be made personal, and concludes:



SPENCER, in Omaha World-Herald

"If these men cannot be reached under the criminal sections of the law, then no one can be reached. If guilt in this admitted New Haven offending is not personal and cannot be made subject to punishment by imprisonment, then there is no such thing in practice as personal guilt under the Sherman law. Its criminal sections might as well be repealed.

"It is now the Wilson Administration's opportunity to demonstrate once for all the integrity of this law just as it stands and just as it means and reads. A conviction and imprisonment of men responsible for this aggressive violation of the law in the wrecking of a great property will do more to give it force and vitality than all that has been done before."

That the directors made a fatal blunder by attempting to defy the government is the opinion of the Brooklyn Eagle, which says:

"In good faith the Federal authorities sought a *modus vivendi* by which at least some of the asperities of a most unfortunate case should be softened. And they presumed good faith to characterize acceptance. Just what the directors supposed was to be gained by sharp practice, or by such jockeying for position as seems to have been attempted, it is difficult to imagine, seeing that their last situation is or appears to be infinitely worse than the first. At any rate, they have provoked a presentment certain to tell heavily against them in one court—that of public opinion, to say

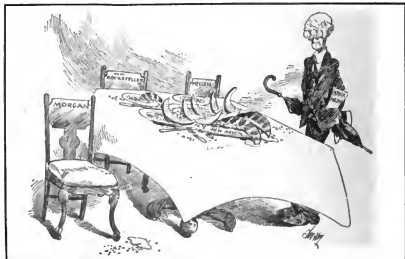
nothing of other pains and penalties against which they had a chance to insure themselves and others."

The following indictment of the New Haven directors is contained in an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which reads in part:

"Nobody can read the correspondence submitted to the President by Mr. McReynolds without feeling that the administration has been generous in its efforts to help the directors extricate the road from its plight. The administration's reward is broken pledges and repudiated agreements. The directors of the New Haven have evidenced the same kind of bad faith toward the Government that they evidenced toward their own stockholders. They have been false stewards of their word, as well as false stewards of their trust. There is only one course for the administration to pursue and the President has ordered it without hesitation. The responsibility for this action rests upon the New Haven directors and upon them alone."

Some of the New England papers appear to derive a grain of comfort from the fact that the collapse of the New Haven was due to Wall Street manipulations rather than "hard times." In this vein the Providence Journal observes:

"There is some comfort to friends of the road, however, in the thought that its present plight has been brought about not by 'hard times,' not by dearth of business, not by the failure of the communities de-



DORANEY, is Cleveland Plain Dealer

After the Feast



DE BECK, in Pittsburgh Gazette-Times

Thump! Thump!

pendent upon it to grow and prosper, but by a hubble-like scheme of promotion and distortion which would injuriously tell upon the welfare of any corporate concern. In other words, the ills of the New Haven are not intrinsic. They are the result of what has been imposed upon it by unwise and unscrupulous management. From them, therefore, there is hope that it can escape. The process will be slow but healthful. In the rescue and upbuilding of this once powerful system it would be inconceivable folly to ignore the teachings of the past."

Similarly the Hartford Post looks on the bright side of the situation, thus:

"As a means of restoring the New Haven railroad to prosperity, the effect of the report will be nil. That work must be done by the new hands which have taken up the task and who have already won the warm commendation of the interstate body by their preliminary efforts. It will protect the stockholders of other roads from such disasters. It will blaze the trail for new laws so far as needed, for new ideals on the part of corporation managers and for a sharper watch on the part of stockholders. The report is a bit of destructive criticism which should open the door for constructive and remedial measures."

General condemnation of the men who wrecked the New Haven property is expressed by newspapers throughout the West. The following extracts are typical.

Youngstown Telegram:

"The weakest point in our legal system for years has been that rich crooks found it possible to so hedge about their whole-

sale robberies that they escaped punishment while ordinary thieves were convicted and suffered the penalties of the law.

"To this fact is due in no small degree the unrest which has been a marked feature of public sentiment in recent years. If our system of popular government is to be maintained, our laws and our courts must mete out equal justice to the rich thief who steals a million and the poor man who steals bread. The American people are justice-loving, fair-minded and as a rule right-minded. That is the reason why they rebel at the spectacle of rich malefactors going unwhipped of justice."

Cleveland Leader:

"In facing such a story of dishonor the chief consolation of honest men lies in the fact that the New Haven warning has been heeded as well as heard. It is quite certain that such methods of 'high finance' belong to the past. The searchlight of publicity turned into the affairs of the great New England railroad has wrought its usual cure. There will be no repetition of the New Haven story."

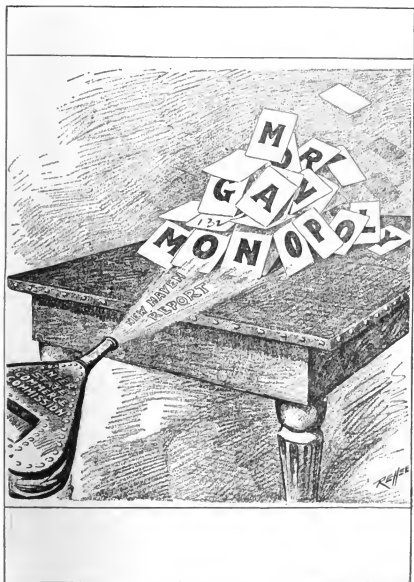
Oregon Journal:

"What was in the mind of Mr. Morgan when, with Mr. Rockefeller and their associates, he forced the New Haven into a soundrelly policy and guided the road to plunder and disaster? He was head of the greatest banking house in America; he was looked upon as an honest man; he stood on the pinnacle of fame as the greatest financier in the world. Why then did he imperil his name by this stupendous New England rascality?"



From the Providence Journal

More Trouble



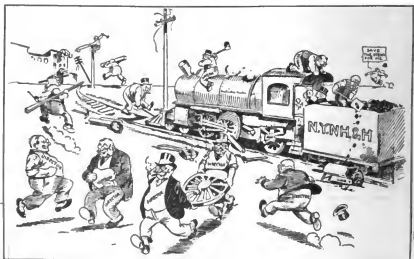
RENSE, in New York World

A House of Cards



BOWERS, in Indianapolis Star

"Guess I'd just as well shoot."



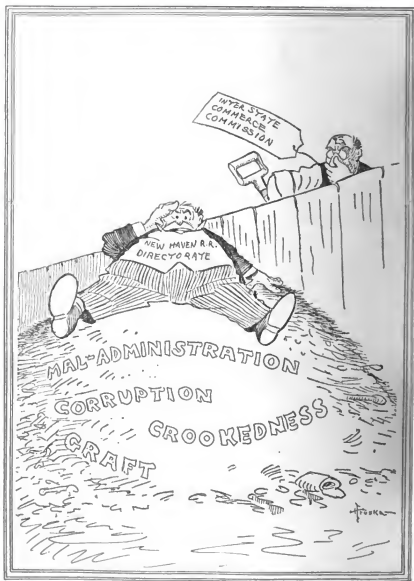
WINNER, in Harrisburg Patriot

Directors' Meeting



WESTERMAN, in Ohio State Journal

That's What They All Say



HRUSKA, in Cedar Rapids Gazette

On Top of the Heap



REHSE, In New York World

At the Bar of Justice

That Rate Increase



EVANS, in *Baltimore American*

Old MOTHER HUBBARD

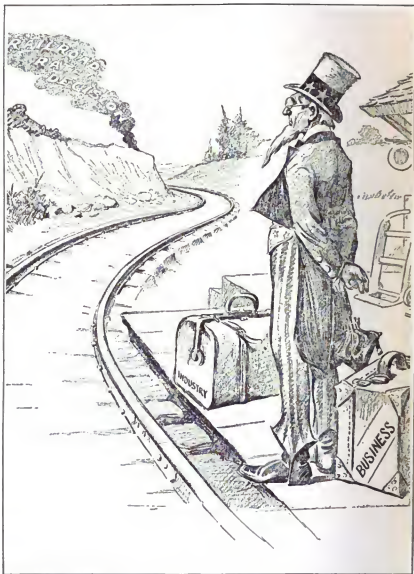
WHILE the European crisis casts too black a shadow over us to permit any other event to stand out against it, the long delayed rate decision should have its due attention. The first of its effects will be a certain sense of relief that a decision, some sort of a decision, has been declared. It would have been better for all parties concerned if it had come earlier, especially since it is apparent that the present unusual conditions were not allowed to affect the decision. The commission undoubtedly has been hard at work, and has done the best it could, but if it was right—and one member, Commissioner Daniels, thinks it was wrong—in making the inquiry so sweeping, it is plain the commission should be enlarged or its organization and resources expanded.

—Chicago Tribune.



DE MAR, in Philadelphia Record

The Lady or the Tiger Up to Date



REHSE, in *New York World*

A Belated Train

Should We Pay Colombia \$25,000,000?

THE administration proposal to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 and apologize for our conduct following the revolution of 1903, and to purchase a canal route option in Nicaragua for \$3,000,000 have excited public discussion throughout the country, and have created no little bitter animosity. To fit the situation the anti-administration press has coined the term: "Million-dollar diplomacy." President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are accused of trying to buy the good will of Latin America at the sacrifice of the self-respect of the nation. Colombia's demand for indemnity is regarded by anti-apologists as "black-mail." Colonel Roosevelt, who was president when the United States acquired the Canal Zone, has declared that the Washington government, if it pays the claim, will have forfeited the respect of every citizen. His recent request to be heard on the question on the floor of the senate seems to have caused quite a flutter in official circles, and afforded an opportunity to certain of his political enemies to snub him.

James T. Du Bois, former U. S. Minister to Colombia, has taken issue with the former president, and thinks the money should be paid. According to his statements, Panama did not demand a revolution, nor did a hundredth part of the inhabitants know of a revolt until after the United States had raised the flag of a new republic. The administration press speaks of a "purchased" revolution, and declares that the case was "so iniquitous on our part that we have never dared to submit it to an impartial tribunal."

Senator Borah's demand that the "seal of secrecy" be lifted from the Nicaragua matter has caused considerable speculation as to the real motives of the treaty, while the hostile editors denounce the plan as "presenting so pronounced a departure from familiar policy as to excite public discussion." The treaty comes as a sort of

aftermath to the downfall of Zelaya and the recognition by the United States of the rebel government. Since that time Nicaragua has been in bad financial straits. The United States senate in 1911 refused to ratify the treaty whereby the little re-

public might have secured a \$15,000,000 loan from a New York syndicate. The present plan includes the establishment of a protectorate over the republic, and the payment of \$3,000,000 for a canal-route concession and a naval base on the Pacific ocean. A protest has been heard from Salvador, while Senator Borah denounces such a treaty as "based on deception, misrepresentation, fraud, tyranny, and corruption."

The New York World goes into the activities of William Nelson Cromwell on the Isthmus and the operations by which he "burked the Panama Canal and sold the property of the

French company to the United States for \$40,000,000."

In Mr. Cromwell's hands, the World declares, Roosevelt was "little more than putty," and adds:

"This Panama scandal is fundamentally like a score of other scandals in which the United States has been shamed. It all came through the practice of permitting favored individuals to employ the powers of government for their own benefit. What Mr. Roosevelt thought was his canal policy was Mr. Cromwell's canal policy, and the United States for ten years has borne the burden of all Latin America's hatred in order that Mr. Cromwell's clients could get \$40,000,000 out of the United States treasury."

The Philadelphia Press believes that we owe a just debt to Colombia, and says:

"Without that compensation, which the secretary, in common with all his predecessors since Mr. Hay's incumbency of the state department, believes is due to Colombia from the United States, this country will remain in the position of a bully, will-



FITZPATRICK, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Success of Failure

ing to commit a wrong at the expense of a weaker neighbor, but unwilling to make amends in the only way open."

"The more the mess is stirred up by Rooseveltian apologists," affirms the Philadelphia Record, "the worse it becomes. The transaction involves a hold-up; but Colombia was the victim and not the transgressor."

The Rochester Herald, in defense of the administration policy, says:

"Our action in breaking a treaty with a friendly state, and cheating it out of what it demanded as fair compensation for its property, is a damning blot on the history of our foreign relations. Every patriotic and intelligent American, moderately endowed with self-respect, would prefer that the wretched business be cleared up with as little delay and as little washing of soiled linen as possible."

"It has been apparent for some time," remarks the Buffalo Times, "that Colombia was not fairly treated. That little country was a friendly power and probably would have negotiated a treaty looking to the giving up of the Canal Zone property if the matter had been handled through the usual treaty-making channel. Of course, as ex-President Roosevelt says, we have the canal as a result of his effort, and the matter might have dragged along for years had he not run roughshod over such minor objections as he believed to be in his way. But conceding whatever of merit there was

in the Roosevelt policy of that day, surely no facts have been presented which tend to prove that Colombia, at least, is not entitled to a cash payment for the losses sustained."

That the public conscience is more alert than during the Roosevelt administration is the point made by the St. Louis Republic in the following:

"It is not the discovery of any new facts that is responsible for the changed attitude of the public on the Panama matter; it is simply the reaction of the popular conscience to facts long notorious. The fact is that as we grow stronger we grow more decent and more just. And these qualities are hard on the Roosevelt brand of international law."

The other side of the question is taken by such papers as the New York Tribune, the New York Herald, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Baltimore American, the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, the Chicago Tribune, and others.

The Baltimore American remarks facetiously:

"Never was Uncle Sam so urbane and Chesterfieldian as in these days of the grace of democratic administration. It is really wonderful how the old gentleman has been refined under the bringing-up-father treatment of President Wilson and his amiable secretary of state. He is positively the type of courtesy to the entire world. If



SUMNER, in Detroit Tribune

The One He'd Always Guarded



BERRYMAN, in Washington Star

The
Heir
Prospective



HANNY, in St. Joseph News-Press

"Quit
pickin'
on
him."



BARTHOLOMEW, in Minneapolis Journal

At Least an Evidence of Good Faith

he has at times made the mistake of apologizing for stepping on his own shadow it is because he honestly thought he had stepped upon the shadow of someone else."

Says the New York Herald:

"Money should be paid to Colombia, but not American money. The United States owes nothing to Colombia. The Republic of Panama should make any payments that are to be made."

Taking up Mr. Bryan's statement that "it does not matter which party was at fault," the New York Tribune says: "But if it does not matter which party was at fault it cannot be held to be the duty of the United States to do all the apologizing and the duty of Colombia to sit back graciously and accept our humble excuses. If merely the fact of the estrangement is to be dealt with without harking back to its causes, the common sense way to proceed is to get both parties to admit responsibility and to ask that bygones be bygones."

"With money," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "Mr. Bryan seems to think that he can do almost anything in the way of buying what he is pleased to call 'prestige.' Money for Colombia. Money for Nicaragua. Money—why, this administration, spurning what it calls 'dollar diplomacy,' has become famous for its million-dollar diplomacy."

The Chicago Tribune expresses this opinion:

"The Colombian treaty is based on the assumption that we did a wrong to Colombia. Without that assumption the treaty

has no basis. But the American people do not accept any such assumption and they will not approve any treaty based upon it."

Following are some of the press comments on the Nicaraguan treaty.

New York Herald:

"The real cause of the opposition to the Nicaraguan treaty, not only in Salvador but in Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, is fear lest 'dollar diplomacy' domination of Nicaragua by the United States will prove a serious obstacle to the creation of the long talked of Central American Union."

New York World:

"This treaty is not merely a menace to the sovereignty of every other Central American state. It substitutes for the old American doctrine of protection for the interests of the United States as a whole the dollar-diplomacy doctrine of protection and interference for interests which are not those of the United States as a whole. It substitutes for a Monroe doctrine which guarantees the independence of Latin America against European aggression an inverted Monroe doctrine which subverts that independence to Wall street money-lenders and American exploiters."

Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"The senate has full authority to discover all the facts in the Nicaraguan case. It can call for the files of the department of state; it can obtain in secret any information the government has. If it is not satisfied it can reject the treaty, as it is likely to do."



THOMPSON, in Williamsport Grill

Help Yourself



KIRBY, in New York World

Little Red Ridinghood



DE BECK, in Pittsburgh Gazette-Times

Hilda Bryan: "Ay lak dis yob."



FITZPATRICK, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"You're too big to have a conscience"

White Man's Burden Bothers Uncle Sam



MORGAN, in Philadelphia Inquirer

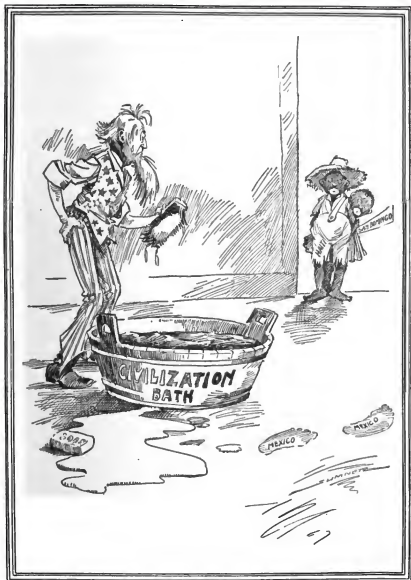
Is More Watchful Waiting in Sight?

UNDER the Monroe doctrine Uncle Sam has guaranteed to protect foreign interests in Latin America, but he is finding that to be a policeman is no easy job. The volcanic little republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti are again in full eruption, and marines have been dispatched to Guatanamo, Cuba, to be ready for instant intervention when the crisis arrives, if it has not already arrived. The history of these revolution-ridden republics has been a succession of bloody struggles. For more than a century the conflict has been going on with only occasional interludes of peace. The treasuries of the twin countries are depleted, while Germany and France are now trying to collect forcibly from Haiti

a loan negotiated between European bankers and the unfortunate republic. The property and even the lives of foreigners in the island are not safe. The natives, ignorant and given over to superstition, appear to be utterly unable to govern themselves.

The situation, as the New York Sun remarks, is delicate. "The American Government," says the Sun, "is beginning to realize that if foreign governments do not get the protection they are entitled to, they will take measures themselves to obtain relief." The Sun continues:

"As to Santo Domingo, one of Mr. Wilson's appointees in his official capacity has not improved our standing in that quarter, and the republic is only less unsettled than



SUMNER, in *Detroit Tribune*

No Vacation for Uncle Sam This Year

THOSE LITTLE BROWN BROTHERS

Haiti. The signs are that the marines will not spend much time in watchful waiting. Europe would approve of American intervention to put the two houses in order, and it will require considerable ingenuity on the part of the Administration to escape the task of showing the Haitians and the people of Santo Domingo how to govern themselves."

"There is no novelty about the disturbance now in progress," says the Brooklyn Eagle. "The rebels are not only sacking and burning, but murdering, and the president, Oreste Zamor, is on his way to Quartier Morin, where he hopes, to the detriment of his adversaries, a decisive battle will be fought. The story is as old as republican government in Haiti."

The Philadelphia Press believes that the disorder has grown to serious proportions, and says:

"The inability of the blacks who populate the Island of Haiti to govern themselves in decency and order has been a matter beyond dispute almost from the beginning of their effort. They have had every chance and they have so thoroughly wasted every chance that one of the most fruitful islands of the sun-kissed Caribbean has been so rent and torn and trampled by the brutes who possessed it that for a generation it has been asserted that the only hope of redemption lay in sinking it for an hour or so beneath the sea."

That the Wilson administration has handled the situation unsatisfactorily is the

contention of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in the following:

"Disorders are far from uncommon in the two countries named and they are apt to occur at any time and under any circumstances. Yet both American and foreign interests were successfully conserved during the administration of Mr. Taft, and it is more than likely that there would have been no trouble at this time had the United States been as competently represented now as it was then. Such, however, is far from being the case. The men chosen by Mr. Bryan to displace the Republican officials proved hopeless misfits."

The marines, observes the Providence Journal, may step in where the State Department fears to tread, and continues:

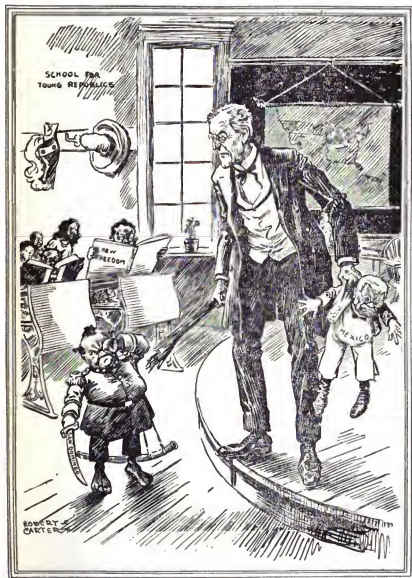
"As a last recourse, where State Department plans collapse, the Navy Department can always be appealed to. Mr. Daniels will help Mr. Bryan out. The ever ready marines are accustomed to handling such jobs as Santo Domingo. The Administration, to be sure, may not relish intervention, after the mess it has made of Mexico. And it must always be considered that by revolution do the people rule in Santo Domingo."

"Intervention in a case of this kind," declares the Pittsburgh Post, "would not be making war on a neighbor, but it would be compelling that neighbor to desist from destroying the business of others, and at the same time would be extending a helping hand to the republic itself."



BARCLAY, in Baltimore Sun

His First Steps



CARTER, in New York Evening Sun

Class in Psychology



Illustration from "The Knights' Repentance"—From the Hengeler Album

Adolph Hengeler—An Interpreter of the Joy of Life

Translated for **CARTOONS MAGAZINE** from Reclam's *Universum*, Leipzig

By **ILSE FORSTER**

IF IT is true that the most beautiful and impressive duty of art has always been to gladden the hearts of men, it is equally true that the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century have fulfilled this duty more than any other epochs of art. We may object as we will to the rapid revolutions in art that this period has brought with it; still we are forced to admit that no other period has given us as much sunny humor, happiness, or lightheartedness—that its humor is a welcome contrast to the ever-increasing seriousness of the struggle for existence.

Among all those who have made it their life task to interpret artistically the joy of life, Adolph Hengeler deserves a place of honor. Who has not read the name of Adolph Hengeler when turning the leaves of old numbers of *Fliegende Blätter*? Who has not frequently laughed long and heartily at the witty ideas which this artist's inspired hand put on paper with genial grace, delighting old and young, and showing them with what simple measures the circumstances of life can be interpreted and pictured?

Like many of his contemporary artist friends, Hengeler laid the necessary workmanlike foundation for later free artistic expression by illustrating. As in the time of Dürer, illustrating was recognized as the most

lifelike of all forms of art, and the people gladly allowed themselves to be made the sport of the artists, remaining on good terms with them, rejoicing in the sympathetically pictured minor events of their daily life.

No other German magazine proves this better than *Fliegende Blätter*. Wilhelm Busch, the German picture humorist par excellence, was at the height of his career; Franz Adam Oberländer and Edmund Harburger joined forces with him in a trilogy whose artistic banner bore the device of humor. Younger artists were appearing to run a worthy race with them.

Among these appeared Adolph Hengeler, in 1884, who, born, in 1863, in Kempten in the *Algäu*, had first been educated in graphic textiles, and had studied three years at a textile-art school. When he left it, in 1884, to attend the Royal Art Academy at Munich, he was a well-established contributor to *Fliegende Blätter*. His comic pictures appeared weekly. The springs of his golden humor sparkled increasingly as the public, which had greeted the young artist cordially, soon hailed him as their favorite.

A happy, care-free nature, always ready to illuminate the tragedy of life with sunny humor, to dispel the dark clouds with joyous fantasies, he was directly predestined to fill his new position.

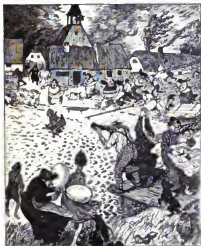


Adolph Hengeler: "The Peasant's Bootjack"

The simple wood-cut technique that was popular at the time made his work easy, and ideas were never lacking. Daily life brought him an endless store of comic, grotesque, fun-creating situations—in the academy where teacher and pupils led a jolly life; on the streets of Munich with their picturesque, many-sided happenings, where native and stranger, rich and poor, clever and stupid, the happy and the unhappy offered material for harmless sport. Then again in the coffee houses and wine rooms; in theaters; in parks, where servant maids flirted with soldiers, and "flappers" with students; where everywhere were subjects for his pencil. And if by chance he found nothing in real life, he could always draw on his fertile imagination.

Hengeler's chief characteristic was his sympathetic, friendly humor; a humor as clear and sunny, as refreshing and healing as sweet-smelling herbs. His field never lay in the biting, hurtful, sarcastic humor which had made for itself such a wide field. He was a quiet dreamer, one of those who viewed the joys and sorrows of the world with understanding eyes, preferring to give the people a true joy, an inner satisfaction, rather than make them still more aware of the precariousness of their existence.

No matter what he drew, it was always with the true artistic touch. He had been able to draw from earliest childhood. With an uncanny eye for the true; with an eminent sureness which could indicate artistically the infinite sides of daily life, he has amazed and mystified his co-artists from the very beginning.



"Peperl in Danger"—From the Hengeler Album



"An Interesting Naval Battle"—From the Hengeler Album

Twenty-eight years have passed since Hengeler finished his first sketch for *Fliegende Blätter*. In that time 46,000 numbers—46,000 original drawings—have appeared. It is a life's work! The Hengeler Album, published by Braun and Schneider, gives only a scanty review, but still enough to show the many-sided Hengeler. There they all are—the typical gossips, the lovesick knights and ladies, the impudently witty waiters, the superwise art critics, the peasants and city people, the children who to the dismay of their elders essay indoor glacier trips and mountain climbing, the beer-and-love-thirsty students, the henpecked husbands, and the much-maligned mothers-in-law. And throughout, from first to last, prevails the feeling of utter well-being and love of humanity.

Hengeler was a faithful pupil and successor of Franz Adam Oberländer. He never attended his school, but Oberländer's style became his own. Wilhelm Busch grew hard and drastic; Hengeler, like Oberländer, remained even in his decided characteristics as an illustrator, lyrical and sensitive. His pure technique was unsurpassed. He was master of the subtlest linework as well as of the sharp, pregnant strokes. Yet he remained free from harshness, was always the poet and artist of the woods, and a humorist of the highest caliber, making himself the most beloved artist among the humor-loving Germans.

One day, however, Adolph Hengeler had a great longing to paint in colors. Many of his contemporaries, who had begun as illus-

trators, were becoming famous as painters. In 1900, for the first time he attracted public attention as a painter. The marvel was that he should be as great in his new branch, since he was by no means a young man any longer. Not only did the loyal public greet him joyfully in his new role, but his fellow artists welcomed him gladly and warmly, for they realized that a great talent had lain dormant for a long time.

As painter he clung to the small in form and subject as he had as an illustrator. What he wished to portray was not suitable for large canvases. And again it was the laughing god of humor whom he hitched to his chariot. He was in his element.

All around him waged political, social, and artistic wars. Every exhibition brought excited controversies. But Hengeler kept out of the turmoil, and philosophically went on painting. He kept only a high, beautiful ideal before his eyes—to attain the uppermost round. He was past the stormy period of youth, and his paintings reflected only the settled, ripened artist. He preferred an even, brown background, and he

used the brighter colors only rarely, when they stand out from the quiet background with joy-inspiring freshness and delight. His work was subtle, delicate, thoughtful, and dainty—a sharp contrast to the drastic, almost brutal, work of so many of his contemporaries.

Hengeler desired to create only beautiful things, and to draw them from the happy combination of human beings and nature. He had æsthetic enthusiasm to the highest degree. He had always been able to draw quaint people, so now he had only to learn to picture nature. The great nature painters, Toni Stadler, Wenglin, Stäbli, and perhaps also Lier, showed him what paths to follow, and he trod gaily in their steps. He soon won recognition as a landscape painter of rare understanding, who had the same warm-hearted love for the beauties of nature that he had always shown in his illustration of people. His landscapes almost always included people, and they were happy people, inviting us to share their happiness.



"Spring Music"—A Painting by Hengeler

Japan's Protest Against Our Antialien Policy

WITH the recent publication of the correspondence between this government and Tokio anent the California antialien land law, the Japanese bogey has again come to the surface. Viscount Chinda has protested against the measure as being "essentially unfair and discriminatory" and "primarily directed against his countrymen." Furthermore, he adds, it is "inconsistent with the provisions of the treaty actually in force between Japan and the United States, and is also opposed to the fundamental principles of amity and good understanding upon which the convention relations of the two countries depend."

Secretary Bryan has replied that in view of the question of state's rights, the national government has done all that it can do, the issue being altogether one of domestic policy. Recourse to The Hague tribunal has been suggested, though it is considered hardly possible that congress would give its consent to such a proposal.

Aside from the agitation on the Pacific coast, Michigan is somewhat alarmed over the report that a Japanese agricultural colony intends to establish itself in that state. The Canadian government, meanwhile, has had to deal with another phase of the Asiatic problem in disputing the right of a ship-

load of Hindus to land in British Columbia. Sentiment throughout the dominion, however, seems more or less friendly to the Orientals, and King George himself, it is announced, is to have an opportunity of passing on the question of exclusion.

The New York Evening Sun criticizes the dilatory methods of dealing with the problem, which it accuses the administration with having adopted, and adds:

"There is no fear of Japan, outside the Administration, such as would warrant taking refuge in such a hide-away policy as this. Competent opinion in this country, we believe, is ready to discuss and settle the question of the status of the Japanese in our States in accordance with fairness to the Japanese, constitutionally toward the States and proper regard for the national future; but such opinion opposes our dodging and deferring a settlement awaiting which our relations with the other leading Power of the Pacific must remain disturbed."

"It is with difficulty," says the Hartford Post, "that this country has been able to repair the damage that has been done by the attitude of California on the Japanese question and it is doubtful if present friendly relations could be maintained should Michigan begin tactics that the



BRADLEY, in Chicago Daily News

That Trying Moment—When You Already Have a Houseful

Japanese would regard as persecution. It is a time to go slowly and exercise common sense."

That Michigan has no occasion to become unduly alarmed over a possible Japanese invasion is the opinion of the New York Tribune, in the following:

"Michigan has no cause yet to become panic-stricken. Four hundred Japanese do not constitute a race problem. Let her forget any attempt at embarrassing legislation at least until the Japanese government ceases to check emigration to America and Japanese coolies begin flocking to her in appreciable numbers."

"It looks as though the question may soon have to be answered in this state as it has been, to an extent, answered in California," comments the Detroit News.

"One thing is certain. If California can, in the face of existing treaties, legally debar the Japanese from land ownership, Michigan can. That is, it can if it wants to do so."

Under the caption "Treat the Hindus Generously," the Toronto Globe has this to say, regarding the would-be immigrants to the Canadian shores:

"It must be borne in mind that these people are Sikhs, not Sepoys, and those who are old enough to remember the Indian Mutiny of more than half a century ago will not need to have the significance of this distinction emphasized. The Sikhs are the finest type of Indians."

The Globe tells of their loyalty to the British Empire, and continues:

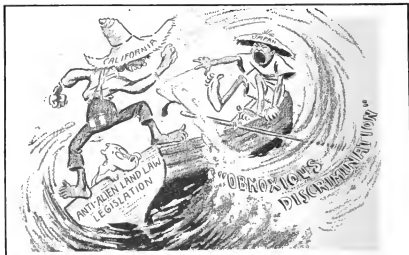
"It is worth while for this reason, and also because Great Britain has in India a source of perennial danger to the Empire, to do what is yet practicable to make conditions as little unpleasant for the Hindus as possible."

The London view of the situation is contained in the following excerpt from the Graphic:

"It is clearly difficult, and even not without gravity, for at the present moment, when the hands of the United States are full of other external troubles, and when, too, the whole of India is aflame with a grievance similar to that of the Japanese elsewhere on the Pacific slope, the Mikado's Government may well be tempted to make itself disagreeable."

The Philippines Free Press says: "Coming right on the heels of Premier Okuma's recent declaration that Japan would take no advantage of America's entanglement with Mexico, the present demand has a rather sinister look. Mexico has proved a rather difficult customer for President Wilson to deal with; but he is likely to find Japan even more stubborn and perplexing."

A certain firmness in the Japanese demands is noted by the Los Angeles Tribune, which declares that the situation calls for the best diplomacy of which America is capable.



BUSHNELL, in Cincinnati Times-Star

Fussing Again



MULHEIM, in Florida Metropolis

"Nobody
home!
Nobody
home!"



SUMNER, in Detroit Tribune



SUMNER, in *Detroit Tribune*

California: "Just a moment, madam, I'll be right back."



ORR, in Nashville Tennessean

The International Garbage Can

President Wilson Balked in Reserve Appointments



HRUSKA, in Cedar Rapids Gazette

Getting His Mad Up

IN his failure to have Congress ratify the appointments of Messrs. Paul M. Warburg and Thomas D. Jones as members of the Federal Reserve Board, and in his forced withdrawal of the latter's name, President Wilson has suffered his first serious defeat. These men, acknowledged as among the foremost business men in America, were the president's personal appointees. Mr. Jones was Mr. Wilson's friend. The senate committee on banking and currency in refusing to confirm the appointments without an inquisition took an action which has been interpreted widely as singling out these two as targets

for an attack on the corporations and on the president as well. Mr. Wilson's letter withdrawing the name of Mr. Jones plainly shows his resentment. He pointed out that the Chicagoan had not sought the office, and had consented to accept it only at great personal sacrifice; also that he had appeared willingly before the committee and answered frankly all the questions that were put before him. Mr. Jones' request that his name be dropped to save the president further embarrassment brought to him "more kinds of regret than any other letter I have ever received."



DE BECK, in Pittsburgh Gazette-Times

Bumpy, B'Gosh!

UPSETTING THE JONES APPOINTMENT

Objection was made to Mr. Jones because of his connection with the International Harvester Company, in which firm he is a director, and against which Federal suits are pending. Mr. Warburg, whose activities in Wall Street had aroused the suspicions of the committee, declined to be catechized, and at the present writing President Wilson is still trying to persuade him to go through with the ordeal.

The press throughout the country has pretty generally indorsed the president's nominations and expressed regret at what some editors term the "demagoguery" of the senate. General regrets have been expressed that the country is not to have the services of Mr. Jones, while the dissenting voices, despite the opposition to the so-called trusts, have been few.

In the defense of Mr. Jones the New York World says:

"The new banking and currency system cannot be a success unless its administration falls into the hands of capable men. Its directors must be not only capable but experienced and representative. They must command public respect and confidence as much by reason of familiarity with extensive business enterprises as by high character and unselfish purposes. They cannot all be politicians or professional men or theorists."

"It has been Mr. Jones's fortune or ill-fortune to be associated with the Harvester and Zinc Trusts, but he has been accused

of no crime and politically he has always co-operated with the party which is opposed to monopoly and privilege."

The Chicago Tribune, although opposed to Mr. Wilson's policies in general, is behind him in the present matter, local pride possibly influencing to some extent the color of the editorial. Says the Tribune:

"Mr. Wilson appointed Jones and Warburg because he knew them to be men of knowledge in finance, of experience and ability, and because his personal conviction as to their character did not admit the shade of a doubt."

"He asked them to accept the appointments. They did not seek position. He wanted them to take office to assure himself that the currency reform would have every assistance that ability, character, and experience could give it."

"He now sees that all he accomplished was to expose them to immoderate, even rancorous, attack which touched not only the suitability of the appointments but the character of the appointees. Opposition senators shouted that Mr. Jones was a malefactor. Mr. Jones is Mr. Wilson's friend."

"He may hesitate before he exposes another man who is his friend, whose character he knows, whose ability he respects, to this sort of thing. The administration of the currency law demands men of experience and the experience must be in finance."

That such dissension will only tend to



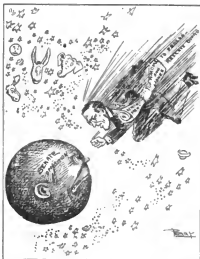
ROBINSON, in New York Tribune

Looks Like War



SYKES, in Philadelphia Public Ledger

Good Work

PERRY, in *Sioux City Journal*

An Irresistible Force Meets an Immovable Body

hamper the banking system and delay its operation is the opinion of the Philadelphia Inquirer in the following:

"While the quarrel is on, little can be done in the way of launching the new banking system, for progress in organizing the district banks is likely to be retarded. District directors are being elected, but the Central Reserve Board must also elect a number in each district, and it is particularly desirable that a banker of large experience should participate in the selection. At present the only professional banker who has been confirmed is Mr. Harding, who comes from the South, and whose personal knowledge of banking and bankers is limited to a small part of the country."

The following rebuke to the committee is administered by the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"The common sense of the country shares his disgust with the small-bore politicians in the Senate who cannot believe that any one except a financial bankrupt or cheap demagogue can be honest, and who appear to believe every successful man to be a thief. It is time the issue be drawn and the mask snatched from the pettifogging obscurities who are so violently abusing their senatorial privileges."

Pointing out the need in public office of men of large caliber, the New York Evening Sun remarks:

"There used to prevail an impression that in a democracy where sole merit

availed, you could not keep a good man down when filling political offices of responsibility and honor. It is in fact, now becoming difficult to pry the good men up out of their private places of refuge when there is need of men capable of filling posts calling for ability, either on the bench, in diplomacy or in the new offices created for the control of commerce and the public utilities."

In a similar vein the Columbia State observes:

"The average man who makes just enough to live on is apt to think that, if he had the money, he would let the government go smash. The strength of the government is that, at starvation wages, comparatively speaking, it can always command the services of men like Warburg and like Jones of Chicago."

"In these days," says the New York Sun, "when government is asserting more and more control over trade, industry and finance, it is a perilous thing if there is to be a dead level of democracy above which men of character and capacity will not be permitted to rise to place and power. The hopeful feature of the Warburg episode is the indication from the expression of public opinion that American citizenship is still too intelligent to countenance a declaration that there is no room in Uncle Sam's employment for men as honorable and able as they have been successful."

HANDY, in *Duluth News-Tribune*

A Fozzie



FITZPATRICK, in *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

Politician: "What does a banker know about banking?"

New York's Gubernatorial Contest Warms Up



ROBINSON, in New York Tribune

T. R.: "Which shall I feed 'em to?"

STUDENTS of politics just now will find the center of interest in New York and Pennsylvania, where the political kettle, so to speak, is boiling over. Colonel Roosevelt, despite the doctor's orders, is in the thick of things, and has his sleeves rolled up. It seems quite impossible to ignore the colonel. In both states an issue against bossism has been raised. In Pennsylvania it is Penrose; in New York, Barnes. A recent attack made by Roosevelt on District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, who is out for the republican nomination as governor of New York, has added to the excitement in the East. The colonel's references to Mr. Barnes have made him a defendant in a \$50,000 libel suit filed by that gentleman—which apparently is as

pleasing to T. R. as chili would be to a Mexican.

Roosevelt accused Whitman of double dealing with Barnes, and alluded to the district attorney as a "hopelessly timid weakling"—in consequence of which certain newspapers, including the New York World, have made the assertion that the former president has done a great service to Tammany. Others figuring in the gubernatorial contest are Governor Glynn, who probably will be the democratic choice, and former governor Sulzer, who, according to report, aspires to carry the progressive standard. Roosevelt has denied as vehemently as he knows how that he has any intention of entering the race, and has in-



KNIGHT, in Hartford Post

The Voice of the Tempter

dorsed Harvey D. Hinman as a fusion candidate. In Pennsylvania the Perkins-Pinchot quarrel has cooled down, Roosevelt having refused to throw George W. Perkins overboard at the request of Amos Pinchot. . . . Some random views of the New York situation may prove interesting.

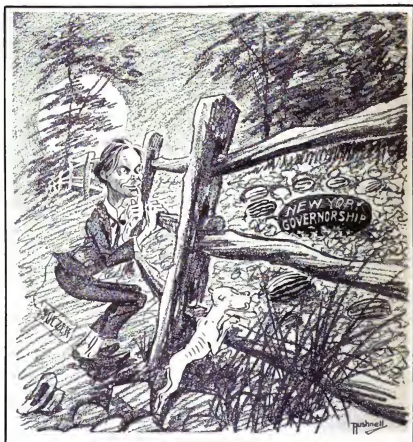
Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"Mr. Roosevelt's campaign to hitch the elephant to his chariot is well under way. Mr. Hinman is his man. Under the pretext of fusion in New York already volunteer Republican leaders have crept under cover of darkness into the councils of the ex-

pectant 'come-back.' It is Mr. Roosevelt who must name the party's gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Whitman will not do, for a successful term in Albany might catapult him into the Presidency. So it is Mr. Hinman, enemy of all bosses except the autocrat of Sagamore Hill, who will be used as bait to catch the Republican nomination."

New York Tribune:

"No one believes for an instant that Mr. Whitman is Mr. Barnes' man. No more is Mr. Hinman Mr. Roosevelt's man. Mr. Hinman is a straight out Republican. He could probably have had the Republican



BUSHNELL, in Cincinnati Times-Star

Yum, Yum!



CLUBB, in Rochester Herald

A Substitute Entry

A POLITICAL STORM CENTER

nomination for Governor in 1910 or in 1912 if he had wanted it. So far from dictating his nomination, Colonel Roosevelt personally is going to be an obstacle, not a help, to him this time. The promised support of the Progressive party, however, is very likely to help him, for the feeling is widespread that there should be co-operation among all elements opposed to Tammany Hall if co-operation can be obtained by honorable means."

New York World:

"Until Mr. Roosevelt appeared in the campaign, Tammany was confronted with almost certain defeat. Murphy's only chance of saving even his unlovely face lay in pandering to the moral sentiment of the community, by aiding the nomination of a Democratic ticket that would be under no public suspicion of Tammany domination."

"If Mr. Roosevelt continues his antics, Murphy will be under no necessity of surrendering to the independent Democrats."

"There can come a time when a man's unrestrained egotism and ambition are a form of moral treason to the State. Mr. Roosevelt long ago reached that period in his career. Today in all New York there is no other such menace to the cause of good government."

New York Evening Sun:

"The injury to Mr. Whitman's cause which the Colonel's attack has wrought lies in the fact that a very large number of those who know Mr. Whitman thoroughly can imagine his doing precisely the things the Colonel has asserted that he did do."

Brooklyn Citizen:

"This is a time when the people demand straight out declarations and are no longer to be appeased by sounding words which mean nothing. In the Republican party there is a strong minority determined to oust Mr. Barnes as the State leader, and this minority, it is safe to say, will not support any Republican candidate for Governor who does not in advance of the primaries repudiate the Albany man's leadership."

New York Herald:

"And why does the Colonel keep throwing mud at Tammany? Doesn't he know that Tammany was 'killed' in the last municipal campaign and that Mr. Murphy is no longer in the business of politics?"

"Of course, if the Colonel's only object was to demonstrate his ability at throwing mud his attack upon Whitman et al. may be regarded a success. But so far as we have ever been able to discover his ability in that line has been questioned by nobody."



DONAHAY, in Cleveland Plain Dealer

"Cut that out!"



REHSE, in New York World

The Pied Piper

Passing Events in Verse

HOT WEATHER

The weather's hot and sizzling, and most obnoxious, now; the moisture keeps a-drizzling adown my bulging brow; it filters through my galways, in manner most absurd, yet I am cheerful always, and chipper as a bird. To snowy wastes unending I've trained myself to look, all day I am pretending that I am Dr. Cook. Attired in linen, thinly, I make myself believe that up old Mount McKinley I'm climbing, by your leave. My Thomas cat is dozing upon the easy chair, and I keep on supposing that it's a polar bear. "The Igloo" I have christened the house, wherein I dwell, and often there I've listened to arctic tempests yell, when other men were sweating, and groaning in their woe, and wringing hands, forgetting that there's such a thing as snow. The days will seem less dreary, if you, by hook or crook, can play that you are Peary, or, failing Peary, Cook. Imagine you're exploring in snow up to your neck, and soon you will be roaring, "We need a fire, by heck!"

—Walt Mason in Detroit News.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN

Now comes the campaign orator,
He of the fog-horn voice,
Who tries to tell us poor galoots
How we should make a choice.
The Constitution he explains
So hard, to earn his pelf,
You'd think, to listen to his talk,
He wrote the thing himself.

He charms the birds out of the trees,
He hypnotizes folks,
And punctuates his sage remarks
With comic weekly jokes.
He talks about George Washington
And Lincoln without end;
You'd think that each of them had been
His lifelong bosom friend.

At times he "views with great alarm,"
And then he "points with pride,"
And tells us how the heroes of
The Revolution died.
The price of rubber in Peru
Or treaties with Japan
He can discuss with equal grace;
He is a wondrous man.

We've got to listen to him, though;
It is the penalty
Of living in a country that
The world proclaims as free.
Of course, we always go and vote
The way that we think best,
Regardless of the siren song
Of this perennial pest.
—Roy K. Moulton in Louisville Times.

THE DECREE!

What is this awful news we hear, our Teddy must retire,
For months keep quiet, still, at rest, no matter who may fire;
The strenuous life must be forgot and, eke, the strenuous word,
Must stick to porch siestas and on platform be unheard?
Indeed, what will Bull Moosers do since Teddy has the grip,
Their Stream of Doubt will be in flood with none to steer the ship!
They'll have to take their medicine, withstand the hardest knocks,
Be thankful if their craft escapes the rapids and the rocks!

What lions, cougars, elephants and rhinoceroses, too,
Failed utterly in Africa in any way to do,
The chills and fever microbe has done its deadly work,
And seems not yet disposed to lose its hold or duty shirk,
And so our Teddy's in retreat, like any stay-at-home,
While all forlorn Bull Moosers in the fields, forsaken, roam!
Like sheep without their shepherds, none know which way to go,
Bewildered, saddened, hand in hand they wander to and fro!

Think of the fierce repression that comes from sitting still!
Think of the fearful boredom from being labeled "ill!"
Think of the agonies to him, who really loves to talk,
To have to play "dumb Crambo" if you would the critics balk!
Four months! oh how will Uncle Sam get through the year at all,
With Teddy tightly bottled up and silent when you call!
However, there's a recompense, the summer happily
Surviving, we'll be stronger when the doctors set him free!

—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WHY NEITHER RETURNS.

A boat and a beach and a summer resort,
A man and a maid and a moon;
Soft and sweet nothings, and then at the real Psychological moment a spoon.
A whisper, a promise, and summer is o'er.
And they part in hysteric despair—
(But neither returns in the following June,
For fear that the other is there.)

—Erie Times.

MODERN LULLABY

Rock-a-bye, baby, up on the bough,
You get your milk from a certified cowl

Before your eugenic young parents were
wed
They had decided how you should be fed.

Hush-a-bye, baby, on the tree-top,
If Grandmother trots you, you tell her to
stop;

Shun the trot-horse that your Grandmother
rides—
It will work harm to your little insides.

Mamma's scientific—she knows all the
laws—
She kisses her darling through carbolic
gauze.

Rock-a-bye, baby; don't wriggle and squirm;
Nothing is near you that looks like a germ.
—New York Evening Sun.

THE DIPLOMATIST

Oh, list all ye ambitious men,
Who diplomats would be,
And learn the path whereon wise feet
Tread to prosperity.
For many a one by waysides fall,
Because too indiacret
To look ahead and see the spots
Where they should put their feet.

Trust not the false seductive pen
Which leads good men astray,
And with its flow of crafty ink
Queer statements makes them say;
And curb the tongue which cuts their
throats
With talk that sounds so fine,
Particularly in mellow times
When they're asked out to dine.

As model take the solemn owl,
Who is quiet, but looks wise,
And for a prize in fluency
Of converse never tries;
So write not, talk not, speeches cut,
No nations put on grill,
But if you'd be hailed with the best,
Drink grape juice and keep still.
—Baltimore American.

HER RIVAL

Britannia has had her times
With the blooming suffragette,
But hard as she considered them,
The worst is coming yet.
For her worst trouble with that lot,
Their object to defeat,
Was after they were put in jail
A way-to make them eat.

But now the suffragette is down
As object of alarm,
As in the county militant
The cohorts rush to arm,
Defy the government with scorn,
And threaten bloody fight,
For pushing back the suffragette,
Now stands the Ulsterite.

The woman wild may ply the torch
On empty houses now,
On front steps of the ministers
May raise an awful row,
May throw petitions at the King,
And give the Queen a fit;
She is not all she used to be—
The Ulsterite is it.
—Baltimore American.

THE BRIGHTER SIDE

When the haughty suffrage beauty, in pur-
sue of her duty,
The government of tyrant man assails,
When she tells the eager masses how he
forms the criminal classes
(Ninety-four per cent of criminals are
males),
Do not feel too much affrighted lest her
home be wrecked and blighted
By her knowledge of man's perfidy and
greed:
You will find that special sinner who sits
opposite her at dinner
She considers something very fine indeed.
—Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune.

HERE'S LOAFING

(A Vacation is a lazy thing.—Thomas A. Edison)

Vacation is a lazy thing.
There's naught to do but row the boat,
And climb the tree to fix the swing,
And scale the mountain like a goat,
And clean the fish and fry the same,
And forage food to feed the flame—

And dig a county o'er for bait
(The while the farmer sits and grins),
And glide and dip and hesitate
With schoolmarms at the country inns,
And walk an hour to town for mail,
And brace the tent against the gale—

And spend a morn to mend a tire,
And toil and tug like any team
To pull the auto from the mire
Of some pellucid, purling stream;
And carry tons of picnic lunch
For chipmunks and for ants to munch—

And bail the ship with can and hat,
And take the engine all apart,
And fight the skeeter and the gnat,
And medicate the sunburn smart.
Ah, yes, with Wizard Tom I sing,
Vacation is a lazy thing!

—L. H. Robbins, in Judge.

How THOMAS NAST, Cartoonist of Reform, Crushed the Power of the TWEED RING

IT SEEMS almost inconceivable in these days of reform movements, muckrakers, and investigations that an institution like the Tweed Ring could have placed the city of New York under its thumb, robbed the taxpayers of millions of dollars, and asked contemptuously: "What are you going to do about it?"

It is quite as unbelievable that the pen of a cartoonist should have been the weapon to destroy the ring; that a young German-American who had come to this country an immigrant boy only a few years before, should almost single-handed have battered down the bronze gates of corruption.

Yet in the year of our Lord 1870 the Tweed Ring was at the height of its power and tyranny. No Roman emperor could have reveled in more absolute autocracy than did the grasping politicians who made up this inner circle. Their arrogance was almost magnificent. A colony of Harpies let loose on a defenseless city could not have befouled it more. A pack of hyenas would have shunk off in humiliation in the light of such rapacity as was exhibited by this plunderbund. A victorious army in a sacked city would have been merciful in comparison. Like a huge leech or a vampire the Tweed Ring was sucking the life blood from New York.

And it remained for Thomas Nast, aided at first only by the New York Times, to



ring the death knell of the plunderers. At first with scattering shots, later with broadsides, he rocked the foundations of their citadel, and wrote for all time the answer to the question of what the people were going to do about it. Threatened with personal violence, tempted by alluring bribes, he swerved not in his determination to put the human vultures behind the bars, and the story of the flight and imprisonment of Tweed and his associates, and the utter downfall of the ring forms one of the most stirring annals in the history of municipal government. Such a cartoon battle today would be impossible; but the name of Thomas Nast will go down to posterity as the modern St. George of the pen. His cartoons after more than forty years are still remembered, while the Tammany Tiger he created, if it still preys more or less on the public, at least has its claws shorn and its fangs blunted. It is no longer the tiger depicted by Nast in that most famous of all his cartoons, with its cruel paws crushing down the maimed rebel in a Roman arena.

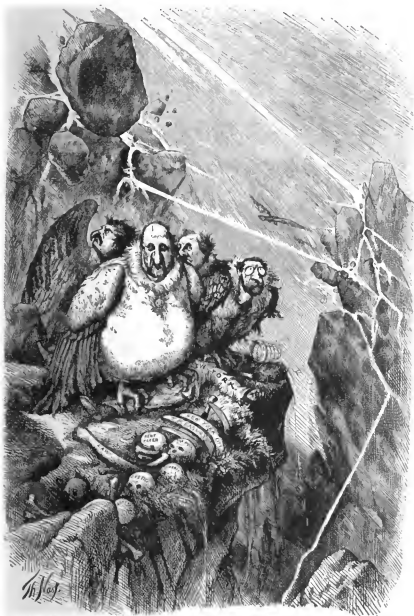
The ring consisted of "Boss" William Marcy Tweed, alias "Big Bill"; Peter Barr Sweeney, known as the "brains" of the organization; Richard B. Connolly, alias "Slippery Dick," and A. Oakley Hall, "O. K." Hall, the Mayor of New York. Tweed, who had begun his career as the foreman of the Big Six fire company—whose emblem, the tiger head, was afterward adopted as the Tammany escutcheon—was a coarse-grained, Falstaffian fellow, in whose soul greed was paramount. Sweeney, park commissioner and city chamberlain, was a lawyer of some ability, a seclusive, sombre man, who liked to pull the strings from behind the scenes. Connolly, the comptroller of public expenses, is best described by his sobriquet, "Slippery Dick." Hall, a man of fashion, patron of the arts, a frequenter of clubs, was the "social highwayman" of the body.

Their methods were most primitive. Money was dealt out to ring favorites right and left. Eleven million dollars had been spent on a new courthouse in which every brick and beam might have cried out graft. Forty old chairs and three tables had a record value of \$179,729. One charge for repairing fixtures came to \$1,149,870. Thermometers had cost the city \$7,500. Andrew J. Garvey, a plasterer, had earned



Courtesy Harper & Brothers, New York
The "Brains"

This remarkable characterization of "Boss" Tweed is probably the best known of Nast's caricatures.



Courtesy Harper & Brothers, New York

A Group of Vultures Waiting for the Storm to Blow Over—"Let us prey"

\$2,870,464 by working for the city—though, of course, Tweed and the gang got most of the money.

The leading newspapers of New York were subsidized. Prominent men had been hypnotized into believing that the boss could do no wrong. Among these was the estimable Peter Cooper himself. The courts and even the clergy were the creatures of the ring. It was as if some baneful influence had settled on the people of New York. Odysseus and his companions on Circe's isle were sunk in no greater abasement than was Gotham.

Against this evil influence Nast dared to wield his pen. The daily newspapers in those days were not illustrated, and his only medium was Harper's Weekly. Had it not been for the support of the Times, with two fearless men at the helm, the campaign, daring as it was, might have failed.

Nast's first shot of 1871 "got under the skin." The cartoon was entitled "Tweed-ledge and Sweedledum," and pictured Tweed and Sweeny giving open-handedly to their henchmen while they set aside still greater sums for their own use.

"That's the last straw!" Tweed declared when he saw it. "I'll show them d—d publishers a new trick!"

He accordingly gave orders to the Board of Education to reject all Harper bids for school books and throw out those already on hand. More than \$50,000 worth of pub-

lic property was thus destroyed. A rival firm—one owned by the ring—was awarded the contract to supply other books. The loss of this business was a serious blow to the Harper firm, and a meeting was held to consider it. But Fletcher Harper was obdurate. "Let the good work go on," was his ultimatum, and he left the meeting threatening that if the firm gave up the fight, he would find means of carrying it on alone.

Harper's already had been sued for libel, and referred to by the subsidized press as a "Hell Weekly" and a "Journal of Devilization." A bill aimed at the suppression of Nast himself had been introduced into the State Legislature at Albany. Still, the efforts of Nast and the Times editors were considered only sporadic attempts at reform, and the ring consoled itself with the assertion that "it would soon blow over." As yet no evidence was in hand against the plunderers. Prosecution, it was believed, was as likely as the millennium.

But there was yet to come a deus ex machina, a man who, though his motives were selfish, must be given credit for his part in accomplishing the downfall of the ring. This man was Samuel J. Tilden, an aspirant to the presidency of the United States. The ring, whose operations were fast becoming national, was in his way, and he determined to complete the work that Nast had begun by getting at the true facts in the case. The evidence needed



Courtesy Harper & Brothers, New York

The Tammany Tiger Loose—"What are you going to do about it?"
(The first use of the famous Tiger symbol)

was secured through James O'Brien, a close political friend of Tilden's, who not only had ambitions of his own, but who had old scores to wipe out. The latter persuaded "Slippery Dick" to remove an employe of his office and appoint instead a man recommended by O'Brien. It was in this way that figures were obtained showing somewhat the extent of the "rottenness in Denmark," which were placed in the hands of the editor of the Times. The exposé then began with a vengeance.

This gave Nast new material to work on, and with renewed assurance he put an added "punch" in his attacks. The remarkable cartoon of Boss Tweed with a money-bag instead of a head accomplished through ridicule what might have been impossible through accusation. And it may be parenthetically remarked that characters of the Tweed type are, and always will be, more susceptible to ridicule than blows.

Another cartoon in a more daring vein brought a further protest from the gangster. It is parodied by cartoonists even today, and was regarded then as one of Nast's most telling blows. The caption was "Who Stole the Money?" Here Tweed and his associates are depicted standing in a ring, each pointing accusingly to the man next to him, with the remark: "'Twas him."

"Let's stop them d—d pictures!" Tweed exploded when he saw it. "I don't care so much what the papers write about me—my constituents can't read; but, d— it, they can see pictures." And Tweed was right. With all the chicanery of the demagogue he had attempted to stir up the laboring men against the reformers who were "meddling" in municipal affairs, but Nast's pictures, especially one showing the laboring man in front of the empty city-treasury vaults, while Tweed and his ring were drinking champagne in a gilded café, gave them the inkling that bossism and not reform, was their real enemy.

Albert Bigelow Paine in his book, "Th. Nast; His Period and His Pictures," thus describes what followed:

"Threatening letters were received by Nast, one containing his own picture with a thread, as a rope, about his neck. Also, his family began to notice rough characters loitering about the home premises. But for the personal friendship of Police Captain Ira Garland, it is not unlikely that an attack would have been made on the artist of reform. Garland was promptly removed from that precinct, but Nast . . . decided to move his family to Morristown.

"The Ring now resorted to new tactics. They determined to buy where they could not intimidate. A lawyer friend one day intimated to Nast that, in appreciation of his great efforts, a party of rich men wished to send him abroad, and give him a chance to study art under the world's masters. The friend was probably innocent enough—an unconscious tool of the Ring.

"Nast said very little except that he appreciated the offer and would be delighted to go, but for the fact that he had important business just then in New York. . . . On the following Sunday an officer of the Broadway Bank, where the Ring kept its accounts, called on Nast at his home. He talked of a number of things. Then he said:

"I hear you have been made an offer to go abroad for art study."

"Yes," nodded Nast, "but I can't go. I haven't time."

"But they'll pay you for your time. I have reason to believe you could get a hundred thousand dollars for the trip."

"Do you think I could get two hundred thousand?"

"Well, probably. . . . You have a great talent; but you need study and you need rest. Besides, this Ring business will get you into trouble. They own all the judges and jurors, and can get you locked up for libel. My advice is to take the money and get away."

Nast looked out into the street, and perhaps wondered what two hundred thousand dollars would do for him. It would pay the mortgage on the house in the city. It would give him years of study abroad. It would make him comfortable for life. Presently he said:

"Don't you think I could get five hundred thousand to make that trip?"

"You can."

"Nast laughed a little. He had played the game far enough.



Courtesy Harper & Brothers, New York

"What are you laughing at? To the victor belong the spoils."

"Well, I don't think I'll do it," he said. 'I made up my mind long ago to put some of those fellows behind the bars, and I'm going to put them there.'

"The banker rose quietly.

"Only be careful, Mr. Nast, that you do not first put yourself in a coffin!" he smiled.

"It was not until two years later that he met Nast one day on Broadway.

"My God, Nast!" he said; 'you did it, after all!'

Despite these threats and attempts at bribery Nast continued to launch broadsides. Of his cartoons Harper's Weekly said: "His caricatures of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall are admirable in their grotesque fidelity. Each one is so marked that if you catch only the glimpse of an eye-glass, the tip of a nose, or straggly bit of hair, you recognize it."

Tweed's \$10,000 diamond ring which through earlier cartoons had been made a national institution, now figured even more prominently in connection with the sour-faced, bloated boss. "A Group of Vultures Waiting for the Storm to Blow Over" with the subtitle "Let us Prey" was another blow from the shoulder.

The ring was now reading the handwriting on the wall, its final days being marked by rioting and bloodshed. The

gallows, as well as barred windows began to appear in the cartoons. "The Only Way to Get Our Tammany Rulers on the Square" pictured a workingman's T-square as a gallows, with "Honest Democracy" kicking Mayor Hall into space. "Stop Thief," showing the gang in full flight, tumbling over each other in order to make their escape, makes one feel even after these years, a desire to join the chase. Another "gallows" picture was entitled "The Only Thing They Respect or Fear," and showed Tweed doffing his hat to the hangman's noose, while his three lieutenants cringed in horror.

The most terrific of these cartoon bombs, however, was hurled just on the eve of election week in New York. It was the famous "Tammany Tiger Let Loose," the beast devouring Liberty in the arena. Parrying shots were fired also after the defeat of the ring. One represented Tweed as a Roman emperor seated amid the ruins of his stronghold, and was labeled: "What are You Laughing at? To the Victor Belong the Spoils." There was another showing the Tammany tigers growling and lashing their tails behind the bars, to which was appended Nast's final answer: "What the People Must Do About It." It is past history that that is what they did.



Courtesy Harper & Brothers, New York

"STOP THIEF"

"They no sooner heard the cry than, guessing how the matter stood, they issued forth with great promptitude; and shouting 'Stop Thief' too, joined in the pursuit like Good Citizens."—"Oliver Twist."

Congress Still Grinding on Antitrust Bills

THE antitrust bills have been undergoing a toning-down process in the senate, and at the present writing congress is still busy with the measures, though the expected day of adjournment has long gone by. President Wilson, it is believed, has been more or less influenced by business men throughout the country, and the recent visits of Messrs. Morgan and Ford and a Chicago delegation may yet have some effect in modifying the pending legislation.

Meanwhile the business world awaits the passage of these measures with no little concern, and despite the abundant crops this year, and other indications of prosperity, business seems to hesitate to go ahead. It is apparent that President Wilson, who thus far has molded congress to his will, intends to have these bills passed at the present session, and congress doubtless will be spurred on toward that end.

Many newspapers look forward to the completion of this program with assurance, and declare that once honest business knows where it stands, there will be a general expansion of activities. Others can see only dark clouds ahead, and are convinced that chaos will result. A selection of the varying views is presented herewith.

Louisville Courier-Journal:

"The president has clearly pointed the way out. No thoughtful man can deny a



KNIGHT, in *Harvard Post*

Still Work to be Done

word that he says. Shall democratic senators haggle like old women—higgle like schoolboys—actually cry to go home, leaving their work half done, when a fortnight of intelligent, conscientious duty to the people and themselves would finish the job and give time for affairs to settle upon the new conditions before the advent of the busy season?"

Indianapolis News:

"With the tariff question settled, the new banking and currency system established, and reasonably satisfactory trust laws passed, there need be no fear that business conditions will not rapidly improve. We think that business men themselves will see that it is better to have the pending bills—in proper form—passed at the present session than to have the uncertainty prolonged for perhaps another year."

Nashville Tennessean:

"The plea made by those whom these measures will affect that their agitation and passage at this time would seriously disturb business, has not changed the determination on the part of President Wilson and the federal congress to go right on with the work. When these bills shall have been passed the program of the democratic administration will have been completed, and it will be a great victory for the people and the democratic party."

Harrisburg Patriot:

"That these laws when finally passed will



FOX, in *Chicago Evening Post*

Woodrow: "It'll be fine after you get in."

THE ANTITRUST BILLS

be salutary, and that under their working business will be able to plan for the future and expand as it has not been able to do for some time is apparent to all who are not suffering from partisan prejudice. This being the case, the sooner they can be enacted the better it will be for the country."

Atlanta Journal:

"When the administration's program, in its perfected form, is consummated, when this long vexed issue is settled, a sense of profound relief and satisfaction will possess the country. Freed from uncertainty, business will take new courage, industry and commerce will move unhesitatingly forward, the ways for action will be opened, and years of untroubled prosperity will begin."

New York Tribune:

"It looks as if history might repeat itself to some extent in the toning down of the supplementary antitrust bills now pending in the senate. The three house bills will be rewritten. Possibly they will be merged into one before the senate gets through with them. The worst of their crudities and ambiguities are likely to be eliminated. Then the administration will boldly claim that they represent exactly the ideas and program with which it started out, although everybody else will know that the bills were hammered into less objectionable shape under the prodding of outside criticism."

Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"The business world may as well recognize that the anti-business program will be completed. They should adjust their

plans to it. The dominant party has deliberately decided to ignore the nation-wide plea for a rest. Public opinion will be flouted. There remains but one practical course to pursue, only one course that promises any result whatever and these very meager. Every effort must be bent to securing in the senate elimination of the more visionary features of the bills, the clauses promoting class distinctions and class exemptions, and a strong fight must be made to have the most radical and business-destroying sections stricken out."

Cleveland Leader:

"These bills will, when they are incorporated into the law of the land, change business conditions in this country either for the better or for the worse. And upon general business conditions depends the job of every man and the welfare of himself and his family. Would it not be safer if there were a little less speed in Washington?"

Brooklyn Citizen:

"In many ways it has been shown within the past few days that the chief men in the business world have become convinced that even if the bills are not in all respects free from objectionable features, it will be better to place them on the statute books than to allow the question covered by them to remain open for another congress to squabble over."

"The relief of knowing that the era of legislative disturbance is over will, in other words, more than offset any mischief that can conceivably follow from the enactment of the bills."



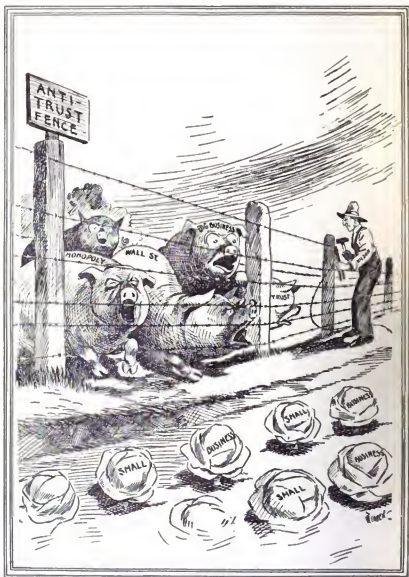
BRADLEY, in Chicago Daily News

The Point of View



PLASCHKE, in St. Louis Times

The New Brother



WINNER, in Harrisburg Patriot

The Squealers



KIRBY, in *New York World*

Keeping Them At It

Secretary Bryan Capitulates to the Ladies



HARDING, in Brooklyn Eagle

"Willie!"

AFTER having failed to win over President Wilson officially to their cause, American suffragists have found a champion in Secretary Bryan. In a formal statement issued recently at Washington, the secretary declared himself unequivocally for votes for women. While the anti-administration press is inclined to attribute Mr. Bryan's conversion to the approaching elections in Nebraska, and to belittle the latest champion of the fair sex, it hardly can be doubted that his indorsement will bear considerable weight out in Nebraska, where the equal-suffrage issue is to be put up to the voters.

Mr. Bryan overruled the objection made to the granting of women's rights that, inasmuch as they were not called on to bear arms, women should not have the vote, by saying that civilization had advanced to the point that laws were enforced in deference to public opinion, and not because they had powder and shot behind them. He would ask for no political right for himself, he said, that he was not willing to extend to his wife, and he asserted further that woman "can justly claim the right to employ every weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interests she guards, and the ballot will put her in reach of all the instrumentalities of government, including the police power."

"If one were in doubt as to which side of the controversy to take," continued Mr. Bryan, "he would be justified in giving weight to the fact that organization and enthusiasm are on the side of those who favor woman's suffrage. Organization is an evidence of earnestness as well as of a comprehension of the subject."

"As for myself, I am not in doubt as to my duty. I desire to present the argument to which I give the greatest weight. Without minimizing other arguments advanced in support of the extending of suffrage to woman, I place the emphasis upon the mother's right to a voice in molding the environment which shall surround her children—an environment which operates powerfully in determining whether her offspring will crown her latter years with joy or 'bring down her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave.'"

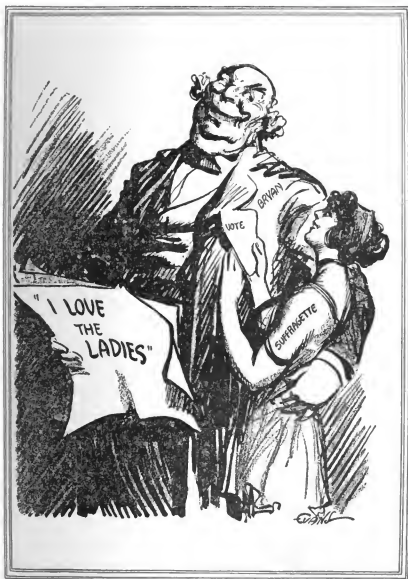
The New York Evening Sun professes to believe that the new advocate will prove only a doubtful asset to the cause. To quote:

"The body of women which has been campaigning for suffrage for a number of years has made, in general, a dignified and earnest campaign, as has been widely recognized by persons of all shades of political



HANNY, in St. Joseph News-Press

And Now His Troubles Begin



EVANS, in *Baltimore American*

Popular Song for Politicians

opinion, even by those who strongly oppose their views. It may be said fairly that the woman suffrage faction deserves better than such a dubious ally as William J. Bryan. Such support as he will bring to the woman suffragists is apt to cost more than it comes to, in the long run."

"Whatever may have been the reason for Bryan's long delay in espousing a cause precisely as righteous in 1896 as now," comments the Brooklyn Eagle, "his reason for arising now as its plumed champion may be guessed by any intelligent American."

The Providence Journal sees in Mr. Bryan's indorsement a chance for the success of the cause in Nebraska. We read:

"The influence of Mr. Bryan in Nebraska must be taken seriously into account. His declaration in favor of equal suffrage will have an unquestioned effect, and may conceivably be the determining factor in the result. If Nebraska should vote for the extension of the franchise, there would be ten States of the Union in which women are admitted to the suffrage equally with men."

Under the caption: "Bryan Seeks the Shelter of the Suffrage Camp," the Philadelphia Press says:

"Not as Secretary of State, but as a citizen of Nebraska, Mr. Bryan breaks his long silence on equal suffrage and declares himself for it. This will no doubt give the suffrage advocates everywhere encouragement. It is evidence that this astute and experienced politician, always keen to note the varying movements of the political at-

mosphere, believes that woman suffrage is going to triumph, and he wants to have a share in that triumph."

The following, in a jesting vein, is from the Detroit News:

"When Don Quixote was convinced that a brass barber's basin was Mambrino's magic helmet, Sancho still adhered to his opinion that it was a barber's basin and a more useful and dependable article, so it is not strange that while President Wilson has grave doubts as to woman suffrage, Mr. Bryan hugs it to his heaving breast with fine enthusiasm. The ladies have scored an even break, which is regarded as fair luck."

According to the Philadelphia Inquirer, the women did not come off very well in their interview with the chief executive at the White House.

"There were some very bright women in the delegation," says the Inquirer, "and they imagined that they could drive the President into a corner and make him divulge his opinions. They cornered him, but he stood with his back to the wall and finally refused to be cross-questioned further, although he spoke feelingly of his double duties as President of the whole Nation and leader of a party. He tried to make it appear that he was deterred from saying anything because of his dual responsibilities, but made little impression on the committee. The plain truth is that the President did not dare speak his convictions on the subject."



DORAN, in Cleveland Plain Dealer

Look Who's Here



If
Women
Want to
Vote,
Let
Them
Take
Care of
Themselves

Sir
Walter
Raleigh
Bryan



BUSHNELL, in Cincinnati Times-Star



DE BECK, in Pittsburgh Gazette-Times

Engaged



TEMPLE, in Cleveland Plain Dealer

Votes for Women

The Red Flag in New York

BY PERMITTING a public demonstration in honor of the three anarchists, Caron, Berg, and Hansen, who were killed by the explosion of a bomb intended, it is believed, for John D. Rockefeller, the New York police authorities showed that they were by no means overawed by the red flag. The right of free speech, which anarchy and its adherent, the I. W. W., claimed to have been denied in America, was in no wise curbed, and a crowd of some 10,000 curiosity seekers and sympathizers listened, in Union Square, to the harangues of Alexander Berkman, and others, who predicted that "we will get our rights by bloodshed," and referred to dynamite as "the equalizer of all men."

"A pitiable spectacle," is the comment of one New York newspaper on the demonstration. The press in general saw the ludicrous side of allowing these agitators to talk themselves into exhaustion in their efforts to martyrize the three bomb victims. While the menace that ever lurks in anarchy and social discontent was not lost sight of, the opinion seemed to prevail that America is as yet in no danger of a revolution and that the social equalizers for some time to come can do little more than rant. Assassinations on this side of the world, it was pointed out, have for the most part been brought about not by any organized attempt at anarchy, but through the medium of half-crazed or half-witted individuals harboring some fancied grudge.

Commenting on the bomb explosion, the New York Evening Sun says:

"Fortunately for this community the plot recoiled upon its perpetrators, and its tragic disclosure should be sufficient to convince friends of the I. W. W. and anarchists, including a number of estimable people whose hearts have outrun their heads, what manner of men and principles really can make appeals to their misguided sympathies."

But for this accident, the New York Sun believes, the country might have had to bear today the shame of another Haymarket massacre.

"This dreadful occurrence," says the Sun, "is not without its uses. It brings the whole community without exception face to face with the dire results of anarchistic agitation and anarchistic conspiracy. It is a warning to the honest and order loving millions who earn their bread by labor against being misled into dangerous excitement by apostles of revolt against social order."

The Brooklyn Eagle, in an editorial protesting against the Union Square demonstration, remarks bitterly:

"The men who accidentally killed themselves with dynamite they intended for others were wolves in human guise who de-

served no mercy in life, and merit no pity in death. The world is well rid of them. Their memory should not be exalted in public."

"The explosion," says the Hartford Post, "throws new light on the close relations between the anarchists and the I. W. W. agitators and demonstrates that the proper authorities should use every effort to stamp out the latter organization. In every place where it has operated the I. W. W. has been an evil force and has been the cause of bloodshed, suffering and violence. There is not a single instance where it has accomplished anything beneficial or useful."

The Providence Journal states:

"If the explosion makes the academic advocates of violent and noxious social doctrines more circumspect for the future it will not be devoid of compensation. There is a tendency to loose talk by theorists that will naturally check itself in the face of an ocular demonstration of this character."

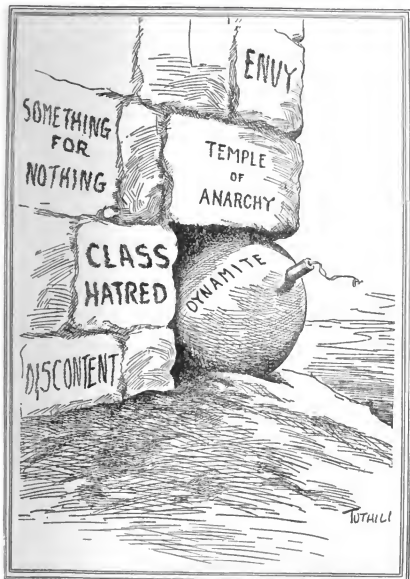
Denying the existence of a supreme being, observes the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, is the beginning of anarchy. The writer continues:

"Just how to check anarchy is not easy to say. Autocratic governments, constitutional monarchies and republics have struggled with the evil in vain. The United States has had the pest to deal with sporadically for many years. Recently its manifestations have become more acute, especially in New York. The deplorable thing is that it enlists so large a number whose individual necessities and misfortunes make them easy converts, but whose condition is not benefited in the slightest degree."

"The law deals too leniently with these enemies of law and order," declares the Wheeling Register. "It does not molest them unless they commit an offense, but it should punish them for agitating lawlessness. This might be construed as an infringement on the right of free speech, but it would only be a prevention of the abuse of that right, in the interest of public safety. A great many offenses are committed in the name of 'free speech.'"

Referring to the Union Square gathering, the New York Sun remarks:

"The affair turned out to be not only harmless, but even instructive. The admirable arrangements of the police were most educational. The sulphurous eulogies of the miscreants who blew themselves to perdition can only disgust the ordinary thinking man. The contrast between the blatant mouthings and actual cowed submission of the ringleaders fixes them clearly in the public mind as not only contemptible but even ridiculous."

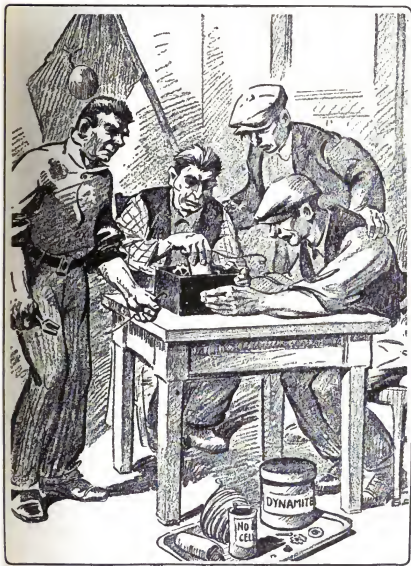


TUTHILL, in *St. Louis Star*

The I. W. W. Corner Stone

DONAHAY, in *Cleveland Plain Dealer*

Loathed by All the World



RENSE, in *New York World*

Promoting Free Speech

"Shirt-Sleeve" Diplomacy in the Balkans

THE recall of George Fred Williams of Dedham, Mass., from his foreign embassy as United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro as a consequence of his open criticism of the Albanian government has called forth much satirical comment from the press as well as from the pen of the cartoonist. Mr. Williams had held his office only a few weeks when the Albanian situation moved him to express himself so freely as to the conditions there that all Europe looked up in amazement, and serious complications were averted only, perhaps, by the more ludicrous shadow into which Mr. Williams was thrown. "Shirt-sleeve" diplomacy is Europe's term for our representative's action. "X. Y. Z. diplomacy" is the phrase coined by one of the American newspapers.

Mr. Williams referred to the Prince of Wied as "incompetent," and suggested that Albania be governed by the Albanians. "The people of an inoffensive nation," he declared, "are being murdered in cold blood." The government established by the Prince of Wied he characterized as a "screaming farce," adding that the government had "shown skill and success in one respect only," in being able "to prevail upon the various religious and racial forces of Albania to set upon each other with murderous purpose."

The American press is inclined to look upon the lighter side of Mr. Williams' indiscretions, while from a few sides are heard the expressions that "he meant well," or that he had "a good heart but a bad head."

"His advice for giving justice and stable government to the Albanians and Epirotes," remarks the New York World, "was possibly as wise as longer study could have made it. But the place for truth-telling was in his dispatches to the State Department, and for his advice there was no place."

That Mr. Williams took his cue from President Wilson is the opinion hazarded by the New York Tribune, thus:

"Maybe George Fred argued that he would get through unscathed because he was simply applying in Albania the 'service of humanity' ideas which Mr. Wilson has been talking about acting upon in Mexico. If it is the mission of the United States to secure a square deal for the submerged 85 per cent in Mexico, why shouldn't it also be our mission to secure a square deal for the submerged 95 per cent in Albania?"

Speaking of the "New Patriotism" abroad, the New York Evening Sun observes:

"Since Mrs. Partington of blessed memory set out with a mop to extinguish the Atlantic there has been nothing more joy-



DONANEY, is Cleveland Plate Dealer

From the Annals of a Diplomat



WESTERMAN, in Ohio State Journal

ously ridiculous than the spectacle of the illustrious resident of Dedham, Mass., challenging the six Great Powers of Europe to mortal combat over the Albanian tangle."

The Brooklyn Eagle assumes a rather severe tone in the following:

"Mr. Bryan's protege exposed the Department of State to ridicule in every capital. No other government would have given him a chance to resign. The summary rather than the ceremonial would have been resorted to."

"In this country, where Williams is known," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "he is not taken seriously, and allowances are made for an eccentricity which almost amounts to something worse, but diplomatic Europe is not, and we cannot expect it to be, equally well informed. Over there they don't know what to make of it all. European governments are accustomed to exercise great care in the choice of their foreign representatives. First-class missions are not distributed either as rewards for political service or as expressions of personal friendship."

The Pittsburgh Sun declares:

"Mr. Williams has not learned the first principles of diplomacy. It makes not the slightest difference whether or not he told the truth. He was not sent abroad to investigate the conditions in Albania. If he had been sent to investigate those condi-

tions it would have been his business to report his findings to the United States Government and leave to it the discretion of publishing or withholding the information."

"He has our admiration," confesses the Chicago Tribune. "Such a fire-eater never before was sent abroad to serve the United States in diplomacy. Lord Byron never served the cause of liberty so conspicuously, and we are certain that if the cosmic but startled Mr. Bryan and the equally startled although not cosmic Mr. Wilson had not cabled him for his resignation, he, as United States minister, would be still attacking William of Wied."

A somewhat scathing rebuke is thus administered by the St. Louis Republic:

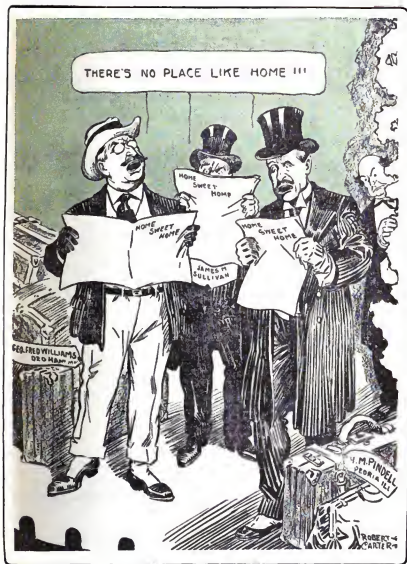
"The trouble with George Fred was that he was much more than a plenipotentiary. He was himself an independent Power. Without warrant from his home Government he circularized the Powers of Europe, offering his services as mediator in the Albanian crisis. This he could not do as the representative of the Government at Washington. He did it as a sovereign state—united, indivisible, autonomous. Whether George Fred has adopted a flag and a coinage yet we do not know, nor is the point important. He has already entered the family of nations, and is ready to do business with the effete monarchies with neatness and dispatch."



PETRELLA, in Pasquino, Paris

OPERA WITH A SAD ENDING

Prince of Wied: "They say that I'm a comic opera king. I think, however, it is going to turn out more of a tragedy."



CARTER, in *New York Evening Sun*

The Diplomatic Trio

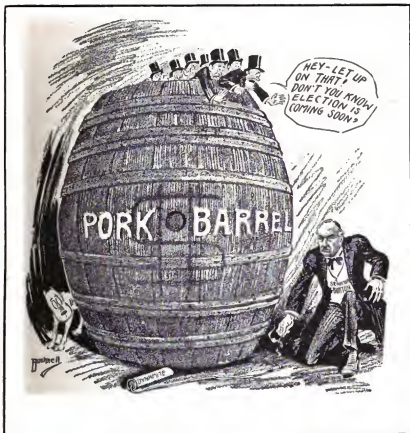
MUZZLING A DIPLOMAT



BARTHOLOMEW, in Minneapolis Journal

More Than George Fred could Stand

Going Easy on the Government Pork Barrel



BUSHNELL, in Cincinnati Times-Star

Have a Heart, Senator

IF PRESIDENT WILSON has his way, the river and harbor improvements bill, carrying appropriations of some \$55,000,000, and commonly known as the "pork barrel" will be the last appropriation of its sort distributed. The President is behind an amendment to the bill prepared by Senator Newlands of Nevada, providing for the appointment of a commission to include the Secretaries of War, the Interior, and Commerce, to recommend legitimate improvements that appear to

have suffered owing to the tendency on the part of certain senators and congressmen to promote local improvements at the expense of larger ones. Senators Stone and Williams of Missouri and Mississippi respectively have announced that they will make a stand against the lessening of these appropriations, but President Wilson evidently is determined to eliminate the "pork." From the Mississippi Valley notes of alarm have been called forth in fear that the government plans to make the Father

of Waters a waterway second in importance only to the Panama Canal will be abandoned. Much work already has been done on the Mississippi, but the project has languished somewhat because of the piecemeal appropriations.

For instance, the Cincinnati Times-Star points out that the failure of the senate to provide for further improvements of the river would be a great setback to the plans for a revival of the old-time river traffic.

"By previous annual appropriations," says Mr. Taft's editorial writer, "the Government is committed to carrying out a comprehensive programme for this important water-way. Much has already been done. Many dams have been built, and others are in progress of construction. At best it will take a very considerable number of years to complete the programme provided for. Any interruption to the work now because of insufficient funds will seriously retard the whole scheme."

The Louisville Courier Journal deplors the waning of enthusiasm in the Ohio River project, and Col. Watterson goes on to say:

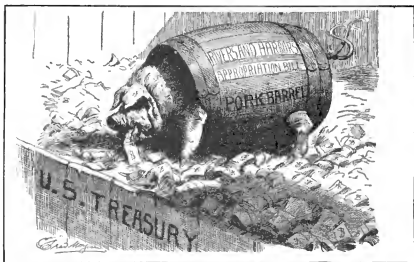
"The Ohio River with a completed system of dams would be navigable all the year around. The chain of dams would make it so, but if four to six years are to be consumed in the building of a single structure, with work on some of the dams not begun, then the day of canalization will be post-

poned, in all probability, much beyond the time of completion that was forecast when it was decided to prosecute the work as a continuous project."

"What is needed," suggests the Philadelphia Inquirer, "is the adoption of a comprehensive plan for improvements that will be of genuine service, and a proviso with that object in view has been prepared for incorporation in the bill. Under such an arrangement it ought to be possible in future to devote more money to really important projects with the view of pushing them more rapidly and to ignore all sorts of schemes that have little or no merit."

It is the methods of making appropriations that are wrong, according to the Chicago Tribune, which has the following:

"It has been proposed that a commission be created to supervise public improvements and there is much to be said in favor of this idea. If it were independent, as the interstate commerce commission is independent, it would avoid the waste and indirect graft of the pork-barrel method. But if we go on indefinitely multiplying commissions, about the only function left to congress will be confirming the appointment of commissioners. The alternative is for congress to do its duty, as it is not doing it now, respecting the appropriation of money for public improvement. The alternative is to adopt a sound policy and carry it out as a commission would."



MORGAN, in Philadelphia Inquirer

The Hog

I OBJECT
TO THE
PORK
BARREL—



BUT, I DON'T
MIND
BRINGING HOME
THE BACON!



FITZPATRICK, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Statesmanship

The World of Sports



The "America"
Rising from the
Waves

SOMETHING of the disappointment felt by American sportsmen in the loss of the polo cup to England was made up for by the brilliant victory of the American oarsmen at Henley, when the Harvard second crew, defeating such famous crews as Leander, Winnipeg, and Cambridge, carried off the Henley Grand Challenge cup to other shores. Rather gloomy comments



The "Resolute" and the "Defiance" in a
Trial Spin



Start of the "America III" in National
Championship Race at St. Louis

This balloon, one of eight starters, with Dr. D. Jerome Kingsbury as pilot, landed near Princeton, Indiana, after having traveled about 138 miles.

have been heard in London, where to the pessimistic it appears that Henley's glory is departing. With this event now fading into history, the interest of the sporting world turns to the coming international yacht races, while popular imagination is centered on Lieutenant Porte's attempt to cross the Atlantic by air.

Of the decline of Henley a contributor to the London Graphic says:

"Henley's popularity has been on the decline for three or four years, and although the public schools and the colleges still take a tremendous interest in the regatta other sports have arisen to supersede rowing—sports which are more attractive to the students themselves and their numerous relations. The cadet corps movement has depleted the rowing ranks, and marksmanship and skill in horsemanship have tended to divert attraction from the river. The public schools are more strenuous, taking a serious view of sports, and with a Flying Cadet Corps coming in the near future rowing is being considered somewhat old-fashioned—at least so said a veteran rowing man yesterday. Henley, alas! was not what it was in his day."

The London News and Leader finds consolation in the fact that foreign victories at Henley "are not really the unmixt calamities they are sometimes represented to be," and continues:



From the London News and Leader

John Bull: "Well! I AM Upset!"



EVANS, in *Baltimore American*

It Was the Good Ship "Shamrock" That Sailed the Yankee Sea

"That they argue any general collapse in English rowing is pure rubbish, as anyone who thinks may see for himself. They may point to some defect in style—though the closeness of the great race between Harvard and Leander scarcely suggests it. If so, the defeat, rightly used, ought to be the beginning of the remedy. They undoubtedly tend to add life and interest to contests which would soon become dull if the result was never seriously in doubt."

The London Express comments on the "grand slam" in a truly sportsmanlike vein, and says:

"Foreign and colonial eights and scullers have made the product of Eton and the universities—which used to be the most faultless style and the most terrific pace in the propulsion of racing craft—look very small. It is not well. We are as ready as any others to cheer the Harvard men and to accept in a proper spirit their Roland for our Oliver of Meadowbrook. But if we lose the sense of shame in loss, we lose the true spirit of contest. If you really want to win you must hate being beaten. Good manners and good sportsmanship prescribe an honest admiration of the opponent's skill and courage. They do not demand even a pretended satisfaction in defeat. Hurrah for the best crews by all means. But if Leander means anything to English rowing, the Grand must not be jeopardized again because we cannot take the trouble to put a first-class and thoroughly trained crew on the water."

A typical American view is found in the Philadelphia Press editorial from which we clip the following:

"English sportsmen appear to be unanimous in attributing the Harvard crew's success to impeccable team work. The American style of rowing has always been more or less under suspicion in Great Britain, and English oarsmen are by no means ready to concede that their own style has been equaled, or that style has had anything to do with their defeat. Credit is given chiefly to the personnel of the American crew, and to the splendid spirit which animated them. That the English may well profit by the defeat to develop their team work for next season is a proposition that sounds almost too obvious. It means, however, that to keep them up on this side will be no easy task. Yet in every sense it is a task well worth the most careful and determined efforts of American oarsmen."

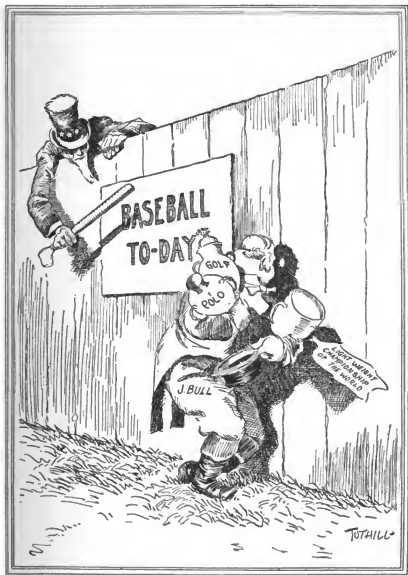
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Certain public attacks on Sir Thomas Lipton in connection with the canteen scandals in the British army were a matter of concern to the yachtman's countless American friends, but Sir Thomas seems to have emerged triumphantly from the affair without the slightest taint of dishonor.

"It would have marred much of the pleasurable excitement of the approaching contest," says the New York World, "if he had been compelled to come to us under an ugly charge at home. As wide apart as is business from sport, the reproach of a scandal in the one would inevitably have affected popular judgment upon him in the other. Clean sport requires men that are clean all round, and it is gratifying to Americans to know they have that kind of challenger in a man they like so well as Sir Thomas."

The Knickerbocker Press, extending a most cordial welcome to Sir Thomas, says:

"Probably Sir Thomas Lipton has won the affection and good-will of more Americans than any other European who has come to these shores since Lafayette. Three times the Irish baronet has come over after the 'America's' cup and three times he has gone home empty handed, but on each occasion he has won hundreds of thousands of new wellwishers. Americans as a rule are not pleased to see any foreigner triumph in sporting contests over home talent, but if America has got to lose Americans would rather lose to Sir Thomas Lipton than to anyone else in the world. Sir Thomas is the gamest of dead game sportsmen. He is square all through. It is a difficult thing to keep an even temper and show a hearty smile and give a strong handshake after being defeated in a thing upon which your whole faith and determination have been set and upon which you have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars. But Sir Thomas has always come up smiling."



TUTHILL, in St. Louis Star

"Here! You Beat It"



Uncle Sam:
 "Them
 rascals
 had
 me
 plumb
 scared."

"Well,
 well,
 after
 all
 these
 years."



ROBINSON, in New York Tribune

DOG-DAYS

FROM THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE



THIS is the season of mad dog scares. Dogs may be no more liable to become rabid in midsummer than in midwinter, but summer conditions are more favorable to their ravages.

In winter children are generally at school; in summer they play outdoors, barefooted, and with as few clothes as they can wear. In summer they play with dogs. Dogs and children mix naturally. A boy's life is more or less barren unless he has a dog playmate, particularly if he lives in the country. They romp and tumble on the grass; they go swimming and roving together.

But the gentlest dog may become rabid without warning, and may bite and mangle the very child he would have died in defending when he was sane. The pet may be a victim of a rabid tramp dog. However he acquires the disease, his child victim suffers.

The dog population is always too large. In this day dogs are of little real value, even the best of them. Any city would be just as well off if there were no dogs in it, genial and delightful companions though the pets may be. Sentiment should not stand in the way of allowing the dog-catchers to do their duty. A child's life is worth more than all the dogs in the world.

Remember that a dog is often thirsty, but may be without the means of getting water. He gets "crazy with the heat." Be merciful to the dogs in hot weather: provide water for them.



On the following pages will be found a few cartoons which will appeal to every lover of the dog.



RENEE, in *New York World*

METROPOLITAN MOVIES

She: "'S all right 'bout me bein' the only girl y' ever loved, an' how yer want me fer yer own, an' all that other bunk. If yer mean it, prove it! Buy me one o' dem dimeing rings!"



CHAPIN, in *St. Louis Republic*

The Mediator



REHE, in *New York World*

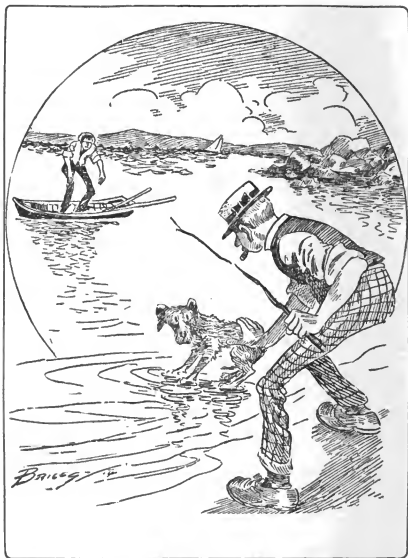
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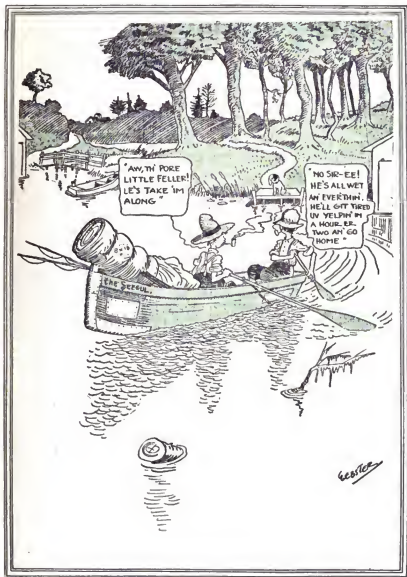
CHAPIN, in St. Louis Republic

The Mediator



BRIGGS, in New York Tribune

When a Feller Needs a Friend



WEBSTER, in New York Globe

The S. P. C. A. Pays No Attention to Heartbreaks

MY·BEST·CARTOON

BY

WILL · DE BECK

CARTOONIST OF THE PITTSBURGH
GAZETTE - TIMES

The author of the following sketch, a fellow member with Mr. De Beck of the Gazette-Times staff, prefers, for reasons of his own, to remain anonymous—Ed.

WHEN Mr. De Beck handed me your letter asking for the cartoon which he considered his best, and begged me to select from among all his drawings of the past year the one that would "most nearly meet up with the standard of Cartoons," the question arose to my mind as to just what constituted a "best" cartoon.

After some consideration, I concluded a good cartoon was one that dealt humorously and intelligently with some pertinent subject, was well drawn, but more than all else combined these points in a manner that struck the public right between the eyes, with sufficient force to arouse their enthusiasm and to set them talking and thinking.

With this in mind, I cast my thoughts back over the drawings that had fixed themselves most forcibly in my memory, and almost immediately decided that "All Dressed Up and No Place to Go," was the one that should be selected.

It is rarely a cartoon deals in any manner with religion, and it is still more rare that a cartoon that does touch upon the spiritual life creates a smile or attracts any special interest. That is why the selection fell to "All Dressed Up and No Place to Go," for that one did more than merely create a smile. It aroused many hearty laughs, as well as much serious thought—and it set the whole town talking.

The Rev. William A. Sunday was conducting an evangelistic campaign in Pittsburgh, and, as almost everybody knows, while here he received even more of the publicity and interest than was his fair share. Anyway, his efforts, combined with the extra exertions of hundreds of ministers and thousands of church members, placed the city in a condition of tense religious enthusiasm.

Everything of a contradictory nature suffered accordingly. Many high-school classes abandoned their periodical dances. Bible students organized in all parts of the city, attendance at the theaters fell off considerably and vice and dissipation seemed for the time to be pushed into the background.

Then one week Raymond Hitchcock, with his spicy musical play, "The Beauty Shop," appeared in a local theater and Mr.



Hitchcock sang the song which, peculiarly adaptable to the situation then existing, inspired Mr. De Beck for his next morning's picture. All Pittsburgh laughed and the demand for copies of the drawing could not be supplied.

I dropped into Mr. De Beck's office and told him of the selection. He was just leaving to join his wife, whom, by the way, he had acquired but a brief three weeks previous, so, apparently in a great hurry, he did not say much. However, he intimated the choice was satisfactory.

Mr. De Beck has been on the Gazette Times for nearly two years. He came originally from the city of wind and stockyards, where he was born and lived his earliest days; and from what he says he lived a pretty happy life with the boys about the Hyde Park School and High School. For several years before coming to Pittsburgh he worked for the Youngstown, O., Telegram, where, he says, he dug in chalk plate until, with dust in his eyes and hair and throat and pores, he felt like a millwright in a cement works.

Mr. De Beck is without doubt one of the youngest of the successful cartoonists, being less than 25 years old. His motto is "Hard work gets there," and he lives it as well as holds it up for others to live. He generally arrives at the office about 8:30 a. m. and with his study, his search for ideas and his daily cartoon, he rarely leaves before 6:30 or 7 o'clock in the evening. Even his recent wedding has taken nothing from his ardor.



DE BECK, in Pittsburgh Gazette-Times

All Dressed Up and No Place to Go



GEORGE BELCHER, in *London Tatler*

THE BRAVE AND "THE FARE"

Conductor: What d'yer ring the bell for if you ain't going to get off?
Passenger: Why, becos I wanted to light me pipe.



MAN, THE PROVOKER

CHARLES GRAVE, in London, Tatler

Small Step-Washer (to butcher who has left a footmark in spite of instructions to 'op over it): 'You're the sort o' bloke wot turns us women into Sufferingettes.

Snap Shots at Wilson

"Can a president be called a ruler?" Scarcely, but there is some sort of relationship between a ruler and a schoolmaster president.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

President Wilson wants it understood that he doesn't object to a man simply because he is capable of drawing a large salary.—Atlanta Journal.

President Wilson nowadays finds no time to read the newspapers until evenings, which may explain why the president doesn't sleep better.—Sioux City Journal.

The president is as wise and brave upon the domestic policies to which he addresses himself as short-sighted and irresolute in his foreign policies.—Louisville Courier Journal.

President Wilson is confident that he and big business will get along harmoniously, as long as big business continues in the path of rectitude.—Los Angeles Express.

Not quite so much is heard just now of the "colossal failure" of President Wilson's Mexican policy.—Saginaw News.

President Wilson has decided that psychological conditions are right for consulting with business men on what is to go in the new anti-trust legislation.—Tacoma Ledger.

Probably President Wilson is congratulating himself on the fact that Mrs. Pankhurst departed for home before those suffragist ladies called upon him.—Cleveland Leader.

President Wilson may receive a Nobel peace prize yet. He is credited with averting a war between Greece and Turkey, and he has certainly tried to stop the one in Mexico.—Sioux City Tribune.

The president objects to having Mr. Warburg catechized concerning his business relations, but he has no compunctions about digging into the business relations of other men who object to his methods. In some respects, the jewel of consistency is not unlike the pearls that are cast before swine.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

We shall make much more progress by President Wilson's policy of inviting big business to the White House for a heart-to-heart talk than by having it organizing a lobby to go down to Washington and pester congress.—Rochester Herald.

One act of President Wilson's administration that would escape criticism would be the appointment of Mr. Taft to the supreme bench.—Baltimore American.

President Wilson will now have the privilege of naming an associate justice of the supreme court. His selection of a successor to Justice Lurton will afford still further insight into his breadth of view.—St. Paul Dispatch.

If the president really believes it's psychological, he must believe that even figures are liars.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

The president admits having a "one-track mind," and sometimes the public has ground to suspect that it is a narrow gauge at that.—Indianapolis Star.

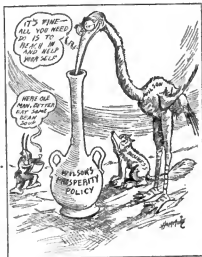
President Wilson is not afraid to be seen talking to big business men, and he has just as much of a reputation to lose as any senator.—Chicago Daily News.

The humanness of President Wilson was again demonstrated when he was laid up by an attack of acute indigestion following Secretary Lane's anniversary dinner.—Sioux City Journal.

However, President Wilson is not a puritan. He hails from Virginia, where the cavaliers come from.—Chicago Daily News.

But how about those patriotic statesmen who have jeopardized a quorum by deserting hot Washington to do some needful fence repairing, Mr. President?—Los Angeles Express.

The President had indigestion after attending Secretary Lane's birthday dinner. But what could be expected by an administration that refuses to take anything for its stomach's sake?—Indianapolis Star.



HAMMOND, in Wichita Eagle

The Fox at the Crane's Feast

WHAT THE CARTOONISTS — ARE DOING —

THE MONTH'S CARTOONS

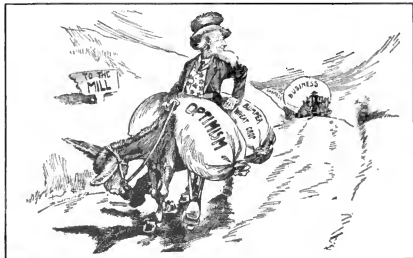
THE past month had subjects in profusion for the cartoonist's pen. Of these, the situation in Europe, which seems to portend an almost inevitable world war, was the great, overshadowing event, and cartoons on this subject have ranged almost from the sublime to the ridiculous. The grim war god; the death's head trapped up in military accoutrement; the trembling peasants on one hand, and the powers represented as small boys in a vacant-lot scrap on the other. It is a situation that will key the cartoonists up to concert pitch again, and cartoon history of the event will be well worth watching.

Huerta's resignation apparently closes a chapter in Mexico, and with the eyes of the world now on Europe, Mexican affairs will assume small importance.

In addition to the Mexican situation there have been revolutions in Santo Domingo and Haiti which have required the watchful eye of the United States; interesting political campaigns in New York and Pennsylvania in which the cartoonist's friend, Col-

onel Roosevelt, has figured prominently; the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the New Haven smash-up; the pending treaties with Colombia and Nicaragua; and the conversion of Secretary Bryan to the cause of equal suffrage. Other topics that suggested themselves were the demonstration of the anarchists in New York; the Caillaux trial in Paris, and the recall of George Fred Williams for speaking too freely on the Albanian question. The Jones bill for the emancipation of the Filipinos has been widely discussed; the antitrust bills have been pending in the senate; the railway-rate decision has been momentarily expected; problems of Asiatic immigration have come up, and an administration measure for sealing the "pork barrel" or limiting the harbors-and-rivers appropriation has been talked of.

With all this material, the cartoonists certainly need not have lacked inspiration, and their work on the whole has been most creditable. Many overlooked such opportunities as the "pork barrel," the Japanese bogey, the trouble in the black republics, and the Filipino question.



SUMNER, in Detroit Tribune

They Are All Coming Now

THE HOME CLUB'S CARTOONS

One of the unique features of the Home Club at Washington, D. C., organized to promote cooperation among the members of the various bureaus of the Interior Department, is the "cartoon room." Among the cartoonists who have contributed originals are Clare Briggs, of the New York Tribune; McKee Barclay, of the Baltimore Sun; N. L. Collier, of the Chicago Journal; Nelson Harding, of the Brooklyn Eagle; Rollin Kirby, of the New York World; E. W. Kemble, of Leslie's Weekly; Fred Morgan, of the Philadelphia Inquirer; George W. Rehse, of the New York World; W. A. Rogers, of the New York Herald, and A. G. Racey, of the Montreal Star.

The clubhouse is one of the finest old mansions in Washington, formerly the Schuyler Colfax residence. Of the purposes of the Home Club, Secretary Lane writes: "There is no caste line or snobbery in the institution, and for the first time members of the different bureaus are becoming acquainted with each other. I organized the club in order to show people of moderate salaries what could be done by cooperation. We have 1,700 members, and the club is maintained on dues of fifty cents a month.

"We have a billiard room, card rooms, a library, and a suite of rooms for ladies. We expect soon to have bowling alleys and a tennis court, and possibly a country club annex, where members and their families may spend their summer vacations at little expense. This experiment, I believe, by bringing the many employes together, has done much to increase the efficiency of the work of the department."

DEFENDS THE FLAG

The following letter from A. E. Sturdivant, of Beloit, Wis., called forth by the action of the American Flag Day Association in protesting against the use of the Stars and Stripes in cartoons, as reported in the July number of Cartoons Magazine, is published without further comment:

"Though I am not a cartoonist, yet I dislike the attitude of the American Flag Day Association when they objected to the use of the flag by the cartoonists. Some persons act as if the cartoon were one of the most vulgar things in existence, and seem to think that if the dear old flag were to be shown in one, it would be an insult similar to having the flag trampled in the dust.

"A good cartoon will many times go deeper and reach farther than a long, carefully written exposition, and if the cartoon has any connection at all with the flag, the addition of the beautiful tri-colored banner adds sentiment to the picture.

"Take, for instance, the drawing of Kettner's in the July Cartoons entitled 'The Popular Ones Now.' The flag as shown is



HARRY, in St. Joseph News-Press

So Deep!

but a tiny ornament on the girl's hat, and yet is the life of the picture story.

"There are a few people who will swallow an elephant and never bat an eye, but who would complain if they had to tackle microbes. They will allow the flag to be displayed upon buildings and other places which are disgraces to the American public, and yet they have a fit when they see that same flag waving in a cartoon."

A cartoonist calls Mr. Bryan "the Protocol Son," and all our scruples against capital punishment vanish like a flash.—Columbia State.

"The cartoonists who essayed to place the blame for the failure of the Clavin Company on the Wilson Administration, not only failed to hit the bull's eye, but missed the target entirely," declares the Charlotte Observer.

Carl Zamloch, a former baseball pitcher and sports writer, has joined the staff of the Rocky Mountain News as a sports cartoonist. He will accompany the Denver "Bears" on their tours, while Gene Fowler will supply the text for his drawings.

"We sometimes doubt the accuracy of the cartoonists," says the Montgomery Advertiser, "when they picture a boy in a stream or a pool on the banks of which stands the ominous legend: 'No Swimming Allowed.' Very few swimming holes are in the shadow of the 'forbidden' sign."

WOMEN AND CARTOONS

Anent "Billy" Ireland's statements in the July Cartoons that the woman in politics can't bear to be made the subject of a cartoon, the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser remarks:

"This is a serious matter with the cartoonists, as well as with other people, for since woman seems bent on de-manning the male of the species and taking his epaulettes for her own snug, white shoulders, it is well to consider her weaknesses.

"At Ireland's suggestion Cartoons Magazine of Chicago will print a few letters from American cartoonists setting forth their views on this subject. They will say whether or not they think a woman can stand to be caricatured as are our American men politicians. We believe these discussions will show conclusively to the doubting Thomasettes that the cartoonists will find themselves on dangerous grounds the moment they begin to hold up to ridicule our lady politicians.

"A woman can't stand ridicule—few men can bear it, as for that. But above all, a woman takes more pride in her personal appearance than man does. She would resent more deeply the profane touch of the cartoonists than does man.

"The average American politician is 'thick-skinned.' While sharp ridicule, either literary or pictorial, stings him and withers him, he will not make a scene. Often a

politician enjoys a look at a caricature of himself, even in the opposition paper. Criticism may irritate him, but it does not crush him. But sharp criticism of a woman crushes her, infuriates her, and the cartoonist who dares to picture her in extravagant lines, will have trouble.

"Woman in politics will ask for the same consideration she now gets without demanding it. She will not get it; all theories to the contrary notwithstanding. If she puts herself on the same plane with man, she must share a man's lot."

A NEW CARTOON BOOK

Lew W. Tower, cartoonist of the Grand Rapids News, and Ray Barnes, cartoonist of the Grand Rapids Herald, have compiled a cartoon book of the leading merchants and professional men of that city. The book contains 150 cartoons, the drawings being different from the usual character sketches in that they not only depict a faithful portrait of the subject, but surround the subject with a group of biographical drawings, illustrating some hobby or avocation. The book is bound in genuine morocco with a gold-leaf title, and is called: "Builders of Greater Grand Rapids in Biographical Caricature." An exhibition of the original drawings was held in August at the Grand Rapids public library.



DONAHAY, in Cleveland Plain Dealer

"Dearie, I do wish you were going, but it's such a hardship."

THE TROUBLES OF "HANSI"

Concerning the prosecution by the German government of the Alsatian cartoonist Waltz, or "Hansi," whose recently published book entitled "My Village" beld up German officers and officials to ridicule, and convulsed all Europe with laughter, the Brooklyn Citizen says editorially:

"It was frankly a call to Alsations to be ready when the great day of the 'Revenge' dawned. Just at present the German authorities are keenly susceptible to all French propaganda in the lost provinces and 'Hansi's' book was formally declared contraband and its author prosecuted.

"The German court condemned him to a year's imprisonment. Before being taken to prison the authorities allowed him twenty-four hours to settle his affairs. He took advantage of his temporary liberty to flee to Belfort, across the frontier, and once on French soil, he added to the gayety of Franco-German politics by sending a pert telegram to his judges. His case has aroused widespread indignation in France, and he has been everywhere welcomed as the victim of German oppression."



DE BECK, in *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*

SOCIALISM AND CARTOONS

Upton Sinclair, the socialist, who was sentenced to prison on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of the silent picketing of the Rockefeller offices in New York, expressed an original view of certain cartoons recently in his criticism of Judge Crain's decision confirming his jail sentence.

The decision, he declared, was inconceivable. If it were upheld, he said, it would mean the end of free speech and of public life.

"Take cartooning," he added. "Obviously after that decision, no newspaper dares publish a cartoon tomorrow morning. If any of them do, I shall at once call the attention of the nearest police captain to the offense and the editors and publishers will at once be taken to jail. Drawing, printing and selling a cartoon are a form of 'doing,' and they are necessarily public, and their purpose is to 'rebuke' a citizen by subjecting him to ridicule or insult.

"In Harper's Weekly of four or five weeks ago, appeared a terrific cartoon, representing John D. Rockefeller as a hideous old creature crouching and watching through a spyglass the smoking ruins of Colorado, and there is the caption, 'Hell from beneath is moved to meet thee at thy coming.' Now can any judge hold that this cartoon does not publicly rebuke a citizen by holding him up to ridicule or insult, and note that it makes not the least difference whether what the cartoon alleges be true; it makes no difference that Rockefeller has admitted under oath his full responsibility for an approval of the hideous crimes in Colorado. It is likewise beside the point whether

"Gracious, Eddie! Stop carrying the waste-basket like that."

the thing sought to reprobate was or was not responsible; nor will the outraged law wait until Mr. Rockefeller makes complaint. It will not leave him to sue for libel, but will send at once to the offices of Harper's Weekly—now that the law has been made clear—and arrest Mr. Hapgood for 'using threatening, abusive, and insulting behavior.'"

Says the *Helena Independent*: "Some mollicoddle cartoonist at Washington the other day drew a picture of Uncle Joe Cannon without a cigar tilted at an angle of 45 degrees. Must be a natnre fakir."

Charles Voight, who is responsible for Gink and Dink, Uncle Petey, and other comic characters, has been spending the summer in Europe. While on the Continent he made a series of pictures for the American papers, showing Gink and Dink and Uncle Petey in their new environment.

Roosevelt is now wearing huge tortoiseshell-rimmed glasses. "Evidently," suggests the *Harrisburg Patriot*, "he is trying hard to improve on some of his cartoons."

Burt R. Thomas, cartoonist of the *Detroit News*, is back at his drawing board after a vacation spent in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains in eastern Washington.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY OLE MAY

If the mediation conference at Niagara was not a failure, it was no fault, according to the Dayton News, of Ole May, cartoonist of the Cleveland Leader. In a recent editorial the News accused the Leader of doing all in its power to halt the mediation proceedings through its cartoons. It cites a "well-drawn picture of a Frenchy-looking foreigner standing on a station platform, looking down the track, exclaiming: 'Ah, it iss coming,' with a sign reading 'Express to Nowhere' painted at the side of the platform."

"Why such eagerness to stop the proceedings that halted bloodshed?" continues the News. "Why do they want to put things back where they were in April, when it looked as if thousands of American boys would have to be sent to horrible deaths in that country on which God's curse seems to abide?"

"It is inconceivable that a newspaper should be so vile as to wish for an unfavorable outcome of this war in order that the administration of President Wilson might be discredited."

"The men who conduct the Cleveland Leader, for example, are not cruel, not bloodthirsty, not vindictive. They must be honest in their motives."

"But how, under heaven, do they dope it out?"

b.

REMEMBER THE DOG

A recent cartoon by Chapin in the St. Louis Republic, entitled "More Watchful Waiting," portrayed a family dog sitting disconsolate on the front porch of his master's home, while on the closed door was displayed the legend: "Gone on our vacation."

This cartoon, as the St. Louis Times remarked, was "worth a whole barrel of sermons." The Times, rallying to Mr. Chapin's support in defence of the dumb animals, said editorially:

"There are plenty of people—people who consider themselves kind and considerate, and who would sniff the air if they were told that they were not quite civilized—who go away and leave the house alone without making any but the most offhand provision for the dog that is such an important part of the household when the family is all home. And, of course, this applies to the household cat, too. Who's to blame, in such instances, when the dog, driven insane by thirst and hunger and bewilderment, runs amuck and terrifies the neighborhood, and perhaps bites one of the neighbor's children? It isn't honest to teach the dog to rely upon you, and to forsake all others for you, and then to fail him. If you're going away this summer, take a hint from Chapin, and make humane provision for your dog."



"JIM NASIUM," in Philadelphia Inquirer

"If John Bull would only meet us on the diamond."

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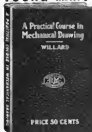
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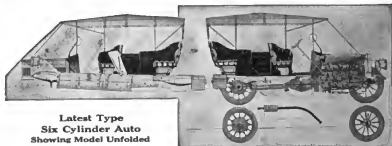
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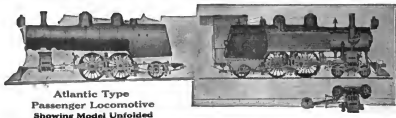
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